CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

—162—

120

C. F. T. R. I.
FISH TECHNOLOGY EXPERIMENT STATION.
Hoige Bazaar, MANGALORE-1.

A Swamy's Publication

CHILDREN'S
EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

(Corrected upto 1st August, 1970)

ISSUED

as a Supplement to the approved book of reference entitled Swamy's Compilation of Fundamental Rules and Supplementary Rules

C. F. T. R. I.
FISH TECHNOLOGY EXPERIMENT STATION.
Hoige Bazaar, MANGALORE-1.

1970

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THIS BOOK

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I

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL ALLOWANCE

1. Origin

In paragraph 8 of Chapter XLI of their report, the Second Pay Commission had recommended the introduction of a scheme of educational assistance for Central Government employees. The orders issued by Government as a consequence of these recommendations take effect from the Ist March 1962. (*Section IV*)

2. Persons who are eligible

(1) All permanent and quasi-permanent non-gazetted Government servants and (*b*) temporary non-gazetted Government servants having not less than 3 years' service. (*Serial 1*)

(2) Central Government servants deputed to State Government or to foreign service, provided they are otherwise eligible for it under the Centre. Necessary provision in this regard should be made in the terms of deputation. (*Serial 9*)

(3) All industrial employees directly working under the Central Government. (*Serial 2*)

(4) Re-employed military/civil pensioners. (*Serial 4*)

(5) State Government servants on deputation with the Centre. The period of service under the State Government can also be taken for computing the three years' service. (*Serial 4*)

(6) Ex-State employees who have opted to be governed by the pre-absorption conditions of service under the C.C.S. (Part B States Transferred Employees) Rules, 1953. (*Serial 16*)

3. Cases where allowance is not admissible

(1) India based staff serving in Missions abroad who receive educational assistance under I.F.S. Rules. (*Serial 1*)

(2) Deceased, retired, discharged Government servants. (*Serial 1*)

4. Quantum of Allowance

(1) Rate of allowance

Primary classes	...	Rs. 10 p.m. per child
Secondary and Higher Secondary classes	...	Rs. 15 p.m. per child

(*Serial 1*)

(2) Ceiling limit. The total allowance is admissible to a Government servant at any one time shall not exceed Rs. 50 p.m. (*Serial 1*)

(3) Marginal adjustment. As the allowance is admissible to non-gazetted employees upto a pay of Rs. 459 p.m., employees drawing pay between Rs. 460 and 509 shall be entitled to marginal adjustment as indicated in the illustration below :—

Illustration I. 'A' gets a pay of Rs. 470 and has two children studying in Higher Secondary classes fulfilling his claim for Rs. 30 had his pay been Rs. 459. His children's education allowance shall be Rs. 459+30−470=Rs. 19 p.m.

Illustration II. 'B' gets a pay of Rs. 500 and has two children in primary classes and three children in Secondary classes studying in outstations. He would have been entitled to the ceiling limit of Rs. 50 p.m. had his pay been Rs. 459 p.m. His children's education allowance shall be Rs. 459+50 —500=Rs. 9 p.m. (*Serial 1*)

5. Conditions regarding schools

(2) Recognised schools. The child should be enrolled in—

(*a*) a school which is recognised by the Department of Education or the educational authorities of

the jurisdiction in which the School is situated ; or

(*b*) a school which prepares students for the Matriculation examination conducted by a University and which is affiliated to and is recognised by such a University ; or

(*c*) a school which is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. (*Serial 1*)

(2) Kindergarten schools. Primary classes do not include Kindergarten and infant classes for the purpose of grant of the allowance. (*Serial 4*)

(3) Schools outside India. The allowance is not admissible if the children are studying in a foreign country. (*Serial 6*)

(4) Classification of classes. The classification of classes into primary, secondary and Higher Secondary shall be made as under, irrespective of the practice followed by the State Governments :—

Classes I to V	...	Primary
Classes VI to X	...	Secondary
Class XI	...	Higher Secondary

(*Serial 8*)

(5) Pre-University Classes. The allowance may be granted in respect of children studying in pre-university class or the first year class of an Intermediate College provided the children have passed the Secondary but not higher Secondary examination. (*Serial 6*)

It is to be allowed in respect of all classes upto the stage of entry into the three year degree course. Subject to the fulfilment of the prescribed conditions it is admissible in respect of children studying in both the years of the P.U.C in colleges in Kerala and in the XII standard in States like Andhra Pradesh where the Higher Secondary examination is held at the end of the XII standard as also for children studying in P.U.C. in Tamil Nadu. (*Serial 20,24*)

(6) **Junior Technical Schools.** The allowance if otherwise admissible, may be granted in respect of children studying in a Junior Technical School. (*Serial 6*)

6. Conditions regarding children

(1) Age limits. The allowance is admissible only in respect of children between the age limits of 5 and 18 years and shall commence from the month following that in which the child attains the age of 5 and shall cease at the end of the academic year in which the child attains the age of 18. (*Serial 1*)

(2) Residence. The children should study in a school away from the station at which the Government servant is posted and/or residing. The term 'station' used here has the same meaning as it has for the purpose of grant of City (Compensatory) and House Rent Allowances. (*Serial 1,6*)

(3) Stay with the other parent. The allowance is admissible even if the children stay with the other parent, provided they stay and study at a place away from the headquarters and residence of the Government servant. (*Serial 4*)

(4) Stay with relatives. There is no objection to the grant of the allowance even if the children stay with their grand parents, relatives, etc., provided the other conditions are fulfilled. (*Serial 4*)

(5) Legality and dependency. The allowance is admissible only to legitimate children including step-children and adopted children (where adoption is recognised) wholly dependent on the Government servant. (*Serial 1*)

(6) During vacations. The allowance once granted may be continued to be paid during a period of vacation even if the children stay with the parents during the period of vacation provided they are on the rolls. (*Serial 4*)

(7) Attendance. The allowance will be admissible only if the child attends the school regularly and shall not be paid if the period of absence from the school without proper leave exceeds one month irrespective the name of the child is on the rolls. (*Serial 1*)

(8) Failure. The allowance is admissible even if the child is detained in the same class on the failure to pass the examinations or otherwise, provided that the other conditions are satisfied. (*Serial 6*)

7. Conditions bearing on the Government servant

(1) Pay limits. The allowance is admissible to non-gazetted Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 459 p.m. Marginal adjustments are made in the case of persons drawing pay between Rs. 460 and 509. For illustrations see section 4. (*Serial 1*)

Note 1. 'Pay' means pay as defined in F.R. 9 (21) (*a*) and includes dearness pay where admissible. (*Serial 1*)

Note 2. In the case of re-employed pensioners 'pay' is determined with reference to pay, pension and sanctioned maximum of the post. (*Serial* 4)

Note 3. For a Government servant on leave or under suspension, the pay admissible to him at the time he proceeded on leave or was placed under suspension is taken into account. (*Serial 1*)

(2) When pay in non-gazetted status goes above Rs. 459. When a Government servant's pay is raised beyond Rs. 459 on account of increment, or promotion to another non-gazetted post, he will continue to be eligible for the grant of the allowance, but the amount will be subject to marginal adjustments. Thus there is no bar in the increasing of the existing quantum of allowance in such cases when more children are schooled or when the same children go up to higher classes, subject, of course, to marginal adjustment. (*Serial 1*)

(3) Protection of allowance on promotion to a gazetted post. When a Government servant is promoted to a gazetted post, the allowance will be continued, if other conditions remain unaltered, until his pay exceeds the total of his pay *plus* educational assistance prior to such rise in pay. The amount of the assistance will be limited to the difference between the total of his pay *plus* assistance prior to his promotion to the gazetted post and the pay drawn after promotion. In other words, the old allowance is retained to be absorbed by the increase of pay on promotion. (*Serial 1*)

(4) Eligibility during leave. The allowance is admissible to the Government servant on leave including leave prepa-

ratory to retirement, provided he continues to satisfy the conditions for drawal of the allowance, even for the first time. (*Serial 9*)

(5) **Eligibility during suspension.** A Government servant may be granted the allowance during the period of suspension, even for the first time. (*Serial 9, 22*)

(6) **Eligibility during training.** Where the period of training is for more than four months, the allowance is admissible treating the place of training as the Government servant's headquarters provided that the period of training is treated as duty and that the allowance is not admissible for the first four months of the training period. (*Serial 9, 18*)

The allowance will, however, not be admissible during such periods leave, suspension on training when the officer goes to another station temporarily but the children continue to study and stay at the old station with one or more other members of the family. (*Serial 9*)

(7) **During temporary displacement of the Government servant or the child.** A Government servant actually in receipt of this allowance will continue to be eligible for it during short periods not exceeding four months—

(*i*) when he may go and stay with the child/children while on leave, or

(*ii*) when the child/children may come to live with the parents and the administrative authority is satisfied on the basis of a certificate from a recognised medical practitioner that the child is forced to remain away from studies due to illness. (*Serial 9*)

(8) **During temporary transfer.** A Government servant in receipt of the allowance may continue to get it during temporary transfer even if the temporary transfer is to the place where his children are staying and/or studying. Similarly a Government servant not entitled to the allowance because of his children staying with him will not get the allowance during his temporary transfer to another station even if the children are left at that station for study. The intention is not to disturb the position during temporary transfer.

Note. Temporary transfer for this purpose is as defined in S.R. 6(*b*) *i.e.*, transfer to another station which is expressed to be for a period not exceeding four months. (*Serial 6*)

(9) On retirement or discharge from service. On retirement or discharge for want of a vacancy in the middle of an academic year, the allowance may be continued upto the end of the academic year only if the basic conditions *i.e.* the children stay and study at a place other than the one at which the retired or discharged Government servant resides, are satisfied. (*Serial 15*)

(10) On removal or dismissal. The allowance will be discontinued where a Government servant is dismissed or removed from service as a disciplinary measure. (*Serial 4*)

(11) On death. If the Government servant dies in the middle of an academic year, the allowance will be admissible till the end of that academic year. (*Serial 1*)

(12) Transfer to ineligible post. If a government servant is transferred to another post where he becomes ineligible for the allowance, the allowance may be discontinued form the beginning of the month following that in which the transfer is effected. (*Serial 4*)

(13) When both husband and wife are employed. Where both the Government servant and his/her wife/husband are employed in Central Government service and the children are staying and/or studying at a station at which either parent is working and/or residing, the allowance is admissible for one of them provided that it will not be admissible if the pay of either of them exceeds Rs. 459. No marginal adjustment is allowed in such cases. (*Serial 1, 4*)

The wife/husband of a Central Government servant, employed outside the Central Government and entitled to the benefits of the allowance from her/his employer, is deemed to be a Central Government servant for the purpose of this provision. (*Serial 19*)

If the husband/wife of the Central Government servant is serving under State Government or private employment, the eligibility of the allowance should be determined only with regard to the pay drawn by the Central Government servant. (*Serial 4*)

The allowance will not be admissible if the children are staying and/or studying at a station at which either parent is working and/or living. (*Serial 6*)

8. Reckoning of Service

(1) **Service under different departments**. All service rendered under the Central Government in any department or office may be taken into account for reckoning the three years' limit. (*Serial 4*)

(2) **Re-employed Pensioners**. In the case of re-employed military/civil pensioners, the service rendered prior to retirement/discharge from the Armed Forces/Central Government service may be taken into account for computing the qualifying service of three years provided their re-employed service is continuous to their former service and that the retirement or discharge was not on disciplinary grounds or at their own request. (*Serial 4*)

(3) **Break in service.** In cases where there is a break in service—

(*i*) in the case of non-industrial employees, if the period of service prior to the break counts for quasi-permanency, the same may be taken into account for computing the three years' limit, the period of break itself being ignored ;

(*ii*) in the case of industrial employees, non-continuous service may be taken into account provided the earlier service is allowed to count either for continuity of service or for seniority or for fixation of pay. (*Serial 10*)

9. Miscellaneous conditions

(1) **Payment of allowance for periods for which school fees are not charged.** The allowance may be paid for 12 months even if the fees are paid only for 8 or 9 months and no fees are paid during vacations. But in the case of a student who is successful at the final Secondary/Higher Secondary examination, the allowance may be paid only upto the end of the month in which the examination is completed or upto the end of the month upto which the school fees are charged,

whichever is later. In the case of candidates who fail in the final Secondary/Higher Secondary examination, but resume their studies, the allowance may be paid for the entire period of vacation. (*Serial 4*)

(2) **Grant of allowance when tuition fees exempted.** The allowance will be admissible irrespective of whether any tuition fees are required to be paid or not. There should be no reduction in allowance if the freeship in any case extends only to the exemption from payment of fees. (*Serial 4*)

(3) **Grant of allowance when the child is in receipt of concessions.** With effect from 1-8-1969, scholarships, freeships and such other concessions received by children of Central Government servants is not taken into account in determining the admissibility of the allowance or the rate at which it shall be granted.

[Prior to this date, where a child is in receipt of scholarship from any source, the allowance has to be reduced by the amount of scholarship. If the scholarship exceeds the rate of the allowance, the allowance will not be admissible in respect of that child. However, during vacation when no scholarship is admissible, the allowance may be allowed in full.

Similarly, prior to this date, when boarding and lodging charges are paid only at half rates, the allowance is admissible only at half the rates.]
(*Serial 23*)

(4) **Treatment of part of a month.** When a child is withdrawn from or admitted in a school during the course of a month, the allowance may be allowed for the whole of that month subject to fulfilment of other conditions. (*Serial 11*)

(5) **Treatment for assessment of rent.** The allowance should not be reckoned as "emoluments" as defined in F.R. 45-C for the purpose of rent of residences. (Date of effect: 1-4-1965.) (*Serial 12*)

(6) **Treatment for assessment of Income-tax.** Children's education allowance and reimbursement of tuition fees shall be treated as income for the purpose of income-tax.
(*Serial 13, 17*)

(7) **Treatment for overtime allowance.** Children's educational allowance shall not be treated as a part of 'emoluments' for the purpose of the grant of overtime allowance.
(*Serial 5*)

10. Drawal of the claim

(1) The Government servant should furnish certificates every half year, *i.e.*, in January and July in the prescribed form which itself shall constitute his claim for the allowance. (*Serial 1*)

(2) The drawing officer may grant the allowance pending verification of the correctness of the claim of the Government servant in case delay in the first verification is anticipated. (*Serial 3*)

(3) The drawing officer should verify the correctness of thec ertificates furnished by the Government servant by adopting a suitable procedure within six months from the initial payment and once every year thereafter. (*Serial 3*)

(4) If the first verification is not completed within six months, the drawing officer may stop further payments at his discretion, if he feels such a step necessary. (*Serial 3*)

(5) The drawing and disbursing officers should furnish a certificate on the bills every month that the necessary certificates have been obtained. (*Serial 1*)

(6) The expenditure is debitable to the same head of account to which pay and allowances are debited and shall be booked under a detailed head "children's education allowance." (*Serial 1*)

ORDERS RELATING TO CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL ALLOWANCE

1

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 10 (1)-Est. (Spl)/60 dated 30-1-1962

Subject :—Children's' Educational Allowance to Central Government employees

The undersigned is directed to say that the President, after considering the recommendation of the Pay Commission regarding the introduction of a Scheme of Educational Assistance for Central Government employees, has been pleased to decide that "Children's Educational Allowance" will be allowed to Central Government employees whose pay is debitable to Civil Estimates, in accordance with the terms and conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 below.

2. (A) Eligibility

[1][(*i*) All permanent and quasi-permanent non-gazetted Government servants and temporary non-gazetted Government servants who have put in not less than three years' service and whose pay does not exceed Rs. 459 per month will be eligible for the grant of allowance subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down hereunder.

Note.—Non-gazetted employees drawing pay between Rs. 460 and Rs. 509 shall be entitled to marginal adjustments as indicated in the illustration below :—

If 'A' gets a pay of Rs. 470 and has got liabilities which would entitle him to an allowance of Rs. 30 (had his pay been Rs. 459/-), he shall be given the difference between Rs. 459+30 and Rs. 470 *viz.*, Rs. 19 p.m.

(*ii*) Where both the Government servant and his wife or her husband are in Government service, the allowance will be admissible in respect of one of them only provided that it will not be admissible if the pay of either of them exceeds Rs. 459 p.m.

Note 1.—Pay for the above purpose means pay as defined in F.R. 9 (21) (*a*) and shall include (*i*) the amount of dearness allowance treated as

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1. Substituted by G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(4) EII(B)/69 dated the 26th May, 1969. This has effect from 1-2-1969. Before the Dearness Pay merger, the ceiling limits were Rs. 349, Rs. 350 and Rs. 399 for Rs. 459, Rs. 460 and Rs. 509 respectively,

pay in terms of this Ministry's O.M. No. F. 1 (34)-E. II(B)/68 dated the 18th January, 1969 and (*ii*) in the case of a Government Servant who has elected to retain the existing scales under the Central Civil Service (Revised Pay (Rules, 1960, also dearness pay as defined under this Ministry's O.M. No. 6(5)-E. II(B)/53 dated the 9th May, 1953.)

[1]**Note 2.**—(*a*) In the case of non-gazetted employees who are not covered by this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 1 (34)-E. II(B)/68 dated the 18th January, 1969 or analogous orders, the pay limit for entitlement to children's educational allowance shall be Rs. 349 p.m. Non-gazetted employees drawing pay between Rs. 350 and Rs. 399 shall be entitled to marginal adjustments as indicated in the illustration below :—

If 'A' gets a pay of Rs. 360 and has got liabilities which would entitle not for an allowance of Rs. 30 (had his pay been Rs. 349), he shall be given the difference between Rs. 349+30 and Rs. 360 *viz.* Rs. 19 p.m.

(*b*) In respect of employees to whom this note applies, the figure Rs 459 wherever it occurs in Office Memorandum No. 10(1)-Est (Spl)/60 dated the 30th January 1962 as modified from time to time shall be read as Rs. 349.

(*iii*) The allowance will be admissible to a Government servant who is on duty, under suspension or on leave including leave preparatory to retirement. It will not be admissible to deceased, retired or discharged Government servants. If any Government servant dies, retires or is discharged in the middle of an academic year, the allowance will be admissible till the end of that academic year.

Note : The pay with reference to which the allowance will be given while the Government servant is under suspension or on leave will be the pay admissible to him at the time he was placed under suspension or proceeded on leave.

(B) Rate of Allowance

(*i*) The allowance will be admissible at the following rates :
Primary classes —Rs. 10 p.m. per child.

Secondary and Higher Secondary classes—Rs. 15 p.m. per child.

(*ii*) The total allowance admissible to a Government servant at any one time shall not exceed Rs. 50 p.m.

(C) Conditions for the grant of Educational Allowance

(*i*) The allowance will be admissible only in respect of children between the age limits of 5 and 18 years.

Note : The allowance shall commence from the month following that in which the child attains the age of 5 shall cease at the end of the academic year in which the child attains the age of 18.

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1. Inserted by G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(4) EII (B)/69 dated the 27th February, 1970.

(*ii*) The concession will be limited to education upto Higher Secondary classes.

(*iii*) The allowance will be admissible only when the child or children of a Government servant study in a school away from the station at which he/she is posted and/or is residing.

[1][**Note.**—The allowance will be admissible only if the child attends the school regularly and shall not be paid if the period of absence from the school without proper leave exceeds one month notwithstanding the fact that the name of the child remains on the rolls of the school.]

Illustration : 'A' has his headquarters at Delhi and is residing at Ghaziabad. The allowance will not be admissible if his children study in a school either in Delhi or Ghaziabad.

[2]2(C) (*iv*) The allowance will be admissible only if the child is enrolled in : (*a*) a school which is recognised by the Department of Education or the educational authorities of the jurisdiction in which the school is situated ; or (*b*) a school which prepares students for the Matriculation examination conducted by a University and which is affiliated to and is recognised by such a University; or (*c*) a school which is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.]

(*v*) The allowance will be admissible only in respect of Government servant's legitimate children including step-children and adopted children where adoption is recognised under the personal law of Government servants who are wholly dependent on the Government servant.

(*vi*) The allowance will not be admissible to India-based staff serving in Missions abroad who receive educational assistance under the Indian Foreign Service Rules.

[3](*vii*) *Deleted*

[4](*viii*) (*i*) When a Government servant's pay is raised beyond Rs. 459 on account of the grant of increment or promotion to another non-gazetted post, his allowance will be regulated in the same manner as provided in the Note below para 2(A) (*i*) above, provided that the other conditions remain satisfied.

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1. Inserted by G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(3)-EII(B)/69, dated the 1st August, 1969.

2. Substituted by G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 8(8) EII(B)/65 dated the 21st June, 1965.

3. Deleted vide G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(4)-E. II(B)/69 dated the 11th September, 1969.

 4. Substituted by G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(4) EII(B)/69 dated the 26th May,

[1][(*ii*) But, when a Government servant is promoted to a *gazetted* post, the allowance will be continued if other conditions remain unaltered until his pay exceeds the total of his pay *plus* educational allowance prior to such rise in pay. The amount of the allowance will, however, be limited to the difference between the sum total of pay *plus* educational allowance prior to his promotion to the gazetted post and the pay drawn after such promotion.]

(*ix*) In respect of a temporary Government servant, the allowance will be admissible from the month following that in which he completes three years' service.

(C) Certificates required in support of the claim

(*i*) Where the educational allowance is claimed, a certificate should be furnished by the Government servants in the form annexed to these orders twice a year to the officers who draw their pay and allowances from the Treasury.

(*ii*) A certificate should be furnished on the bills by the drawing and disbursing officers every month that the necessary certificates have been obtained.

(*iii*) The correctness of the certificate should be got verified by the drawing officers periodically.

3. The expenditure on account of Children's Educational Allowance will be debitable to the same head of account to which a Government servant's pay and allowances are debited and shall be booked under a detailed head "Children's Educational Allowance" to be opened for the purpose.

4. These orders take effect from the 1st March, 1962.

ANNEXURE (FORM)[2]

Certified that my children mentioned below, in respect of whom Children's Education Allowance is claimed, are studying in Schools which are recognised by the Education Department/Education authorities of the juris-

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1. Substituted by G.I., M.F., O.M. No 8(1)-E.II(B)/63 dated 19th June, 1963.

2. Revised vide G. I., M. F., O. M. No. 8(4)-E. 11 (B)/69 dated the 11th September, 1969.

diction in which the schools are situated, at a place other than my head-quarters and/or residence :—

Name of Child	Date of Birth	School in which studying, location of the school and residence of child	The place where the Government servant is residing	Class in which studying	Amount of Allowance claimed
1	2	3	4	5	6

2. Certified that my wife/husband is not in Government Service, or that my wife/husband is in Government service and that no allowance would be claimed by her/him and also the pay (inclusive of dearness pay) drawn by her/him does not exceed Rs. 459.

Note : The wife/husband of a Central Government servant, employed outside the Central Government and entitled to the benefit of children education allowance from her/his employer shall be deemed to be a Central Government servant for the purposes of grant of children's education allowance.

3. Certified that during the last six months the child attended the school regularly and did not absent himself/herself from the school without proper leave for a period exceeding one month.

2

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 11(52)-E-III/62 dated 28-5-62

Subject :—Children's Educational Allowance to Central Government employees.

The undersigned is directed to refer to the Ministry of Finance, Office Memorandum No. 10 (1)-Est. (Spl)/60 dated the 30th January, 1962 on the subject mentioned above and to say that the President is pleased to decide that the benefits admissible under this scheme may be extended to Industrial Employees directly working under Government.

3

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 12(3)-E.III/62 dated 21-7-62

Subject :—Children Educational Allowance to Central Government employees.

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to para 2(*d*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 10 (1)-E. (Spl)/60, dated the 30th January, 1962 wherein it has been provided that

(*i*) where the educational allowance is claimed, a certificate should be furnished by the Government servants in the form to these orders twice a year to the officers who draw their pay and allowances from the Treasury.

(*ii*) A certificate should be furnished on the bills by the drawing and disbursing officers every month that the necessary certificates have been obtained.

(*iii*) The correctness of the certificate should be got verified by the drawing officers periodically.

2. A doubt has been raised as to whether the Children's Educational Allowance may be sanctioned pending verification of the correctness of the drawing officers.

3. The President is pleased to clarify that there will be no objection to the grant of Children's Educational Allowance pending verification of the correctness of the certificates by the drawing officers concerned in case delay in the first verification is anticipated. The drawing officers should, however, verify the correctness of the certificates furnished by the Government servants claiming Educational Allowance, by adopting a procedure which in their discretion they consider appropriate for the purpose, initially within a period not exceeding six months commencing from the month in which the first payment is made once every year thereafter.

4. In case the verification at the commencement is not completed within six months, the drawing officer will have the discretion to stop payment if he feels such a step necessary.

4

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 12(4)-Est. III/62 dated 26-7-62

Subject :—Grant of Children's Educational Allowance to Central Government Employees—Certain clarifications.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Ministry's O.M. No. 10(1)-Est. (Spl)/62 dated the 30th January, 1962, regarding grant of Children's Educational Allowance to Central Government employees and to say that since the issue of the orders referred to above a number of points have been referred to this Ministry for clarification by the various Ministries/Departments and the Comptroller & Auditor General.

2. The President is pleased to clarify the points raised as under :

Points raised	*Clarification*
(1) Whether the Children's Educational Allowance will be admissible to a Central Government servant if the pay of the husband/wife serving under State Govt./private employment exceeds Rs. 459 p.m.	The eligibility for Children's Educational Allowance should be determined only with regard to the pay drawn by a Central Government servant irrespective of the pay drawn by his/her spouse in the State Govt. or private employment.
(2) Whether the Children's Educational Allowance will be admissible in the case of a child who resides with the parents but daily goes for his studies at a place other than the place of residence or the duty station of the Government servant.	The allowance will be admissible only if the children stay and study at a place away from the headquarters and residence of the Govt. servant. There is, however, no objection to the children staying with the other parent residing away from the Govt. servant.
[1](3) Deleted.	
(4) How the Children's Educational Allowance should be regulated in the above types of cases.	(There should be no reduction in the allowance if the free-ship extends only to exemption from payment of fees.)
Whether the allowance should stand reduced by the amount which the children may get as remission of their school fees by virtue of their merit or otherwise.	
Whether the Children's Educational Allowance will be admissible to State Government servants on deputation with the Centre.	The Allowance will be admissible to State Government servants on deputation with the Centre. The period of service rendered in the State Govt. can be taken into account for computing the qualifying period of three years.
(5) Whether the Allowance will be admissible during the periods of vacation.	The Allowance is admissible during a period of vacation even if the children stay with the parents during vacation, provided the child is on the roll.
(6) Whether in case, of discharge due to want of vacany or as a result of disciplinary measure, the educational allowance will be admissible for the full academic year even though there is not likely to be any other payment to the Government servant discharged.	The allowance may be allowed for the full academic year in cases of discharge due to want of vacancy, but may not be allowed where a Govt. servant is dismissed or removed from service as a disciplinary measure.
[2](7) Deleted.	
(8) Whether service rendered under different departments and offices of the Government of India can be taken into account for the purpose of reckoning three years' service for eligibility to the allowance.	All service rendered under the Central Government in any Department or office may be taken into account for the purpose of reckoning three year's service for eligibility to the Children's Educational Allowance.
(9) Whether in respect of re-employed pensioners (civil or military) in com-	[2][In the case of re-employed military/civil Pensioners, the service rendered prior to

1. *Deleted vide* G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8 (4)-E.II (B)/69 dated the 11th September, 1969.

2. *Modified vide* G.I., M.F., O.M. No F. 8(5)-E.II(B)/68 dated the 10th April 8 .

puting 3 years' limit, service rendered prior to retirement can also be counted.	retirement or discharge from the Armed Forces/Central Government service may be taken into account for computing the qualifying period of three years' service for the purpose of granting Children's Educational Allowance provided their re-employed service is continuous to their former service and that the retirement or discharge was not on disciplinary grounds or at their own request].
[1](10) Cancelled.	
(11) Whether "Primary" classes includes Kindergarten and Infant classes for the purpose of granting Children's Educational Allowance.	Primary classes do not include Kindergarten and Infant classes for the purpose of granting Children's Educational Allowance.
(12) Whether the allowance can be allowed/ discontinued from the middle of a month in case of a Govt. servant gets transferred during the course of a month and consequent on his transfer he becomes/ceases to be eligible to the allowance.	The Allowance may be allowed/discontinued from the beginning of the month following that in which the Government servant gets transferred.
(13) Whether the Children's Educational allowance will be admissible in respect of children who are residing with their grand parents, relatives, friends at their native place home town and are studying in recognised schools provided they satisfy other conditions stipulated in our Office Memorandum dated the 30th January, 1962.	There will be no objection to the grant of Children's Educational Allowance even if the child or children stay with their grand parents, relatives, *etc.*, at the Home Town of the Government servant if it is different from the headquarters and residence of the Government servant.
(14) Whether the Allowance may be paid every month for 12 months even though the actual payment of fee will be only for 8 or 9 months, and during vacation no fee is paid.	The allowance may be paid for 12 months irrespective of the fact that the tuition fee is paid only for 8 or 9 months and during vacations no fee is paid provided that the allowance will not be admissible for the period of a vacation falling at the end of the final secondary or higher secondary classes. [2][In the case of candidates who fail in the final Secondary/Higher Secondary examination, but resume their studies, the allowance may be paid for the entire period of vacation; but in the case of a student who is successful at the final Secondary/Higher Secondary examination, the allowance may be paid up to the end of the month in which the examination is completed or up to the end of the month upto which the school fees are charged, whichever is later.]
(15) Whether the marginal adjustment contemplated in the Note under para 2A (*i*) of our Office Memorandum dated	Pare 2(A) (II) of our O.M. provides that where both the Government servant and his wife or her husband are in Government

1. *Cancelled vide* G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. (8)1-E.II (B)/63 dated the 23rd May, 1963.

2. *Modified* under G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 8 (11)-E.II(B)/63 dated the 10th November, 1964.

	the 30th January, 1962, will be admissible if the pay of either of them exceeds Rs. 349 p.m.	service, the allowance will be admissible in respect of one of them only, provided that it will not be admissible if the pay of either of them exceeds Rs. 349 p.m. Hence in such cases the marginal adjustment will be inadmissible.
(16)	Whether the payment of Children's Educational Allowance this year should be made from 1-3-1962 or from the date of application or from the date of reopening of schools.	Payment may be made with effect from 1-3-62 provided the children of the Govt. servant are on the roll of a recognised school and other conditions are satisfied.

3. In so faras the persons working in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department are concerned, these orders are issued after consultation with the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

5

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 9(3)-E. II(B)/62 dated 30-7-62

Subject : Overtime Allowance

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to paragraph 3(*b*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 9(5)-E. II(B)/60, dated the 1st June, 1961 and to say that the President has decided that the Children's Educational Allowance, sanctioned in this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F 10 Est. (Spl.)/61, dated the 30th January, 1962, shall not be treated as a part of 'emoluments' for the purpose of the grant of overtime allowance.

6

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 8(1)-E II (B)/63 dated 23-5-63

Subject : Children's Education Allowance to Central Government Employees—classifications.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 10 (1) Est. (Spl.)/60, dated the 30 January, 1962, regarding the grant of Children's Educational Allowance to Central Government employees and to the set of clarifications issued under this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 12(4). Est. III/62, dated the 26th July, 1962, on that subject. Since then, various other points have been referred to this Ministry for clarification by the administrative as well as the audit authorities.

The President is pleased to clarify the points raised as under :—

Points raised	*Clarification*
(1) What is the definition of the term "station" used in para 2 (*c*) (*iii*) of this Ministry's O.M. dated the 30th January, 1962 read with clarification given in paragraph 2(2) of the O.M. dated the 26th July, 1962 ?	(1) The term "station" has the same meaning as it has under paragraph 3 of this Ministry's O.M. No. F. 2(22)E. II(B)/60, dated the 2nd August, 1960, for the purpose of the grant of compensatory (city) and house rent allowance.

(2) According to the clarification given in paragraph 2(2) of this Ministry's O.M. dated 26-7-62, the allowance is admissible even if the children are staying with the other parent at another station. Will the allowance be admissible if the other parent is also a Central Government employee ?	(2) If both the husband and wife are Central Government employees and are posted at different stations, the allowance will *not* be admissible if the children are staying and/or studying at a station at which either parent is working and/or residing.
(3)(*a*) Whether a Government servant in receipt of the allowance will continue to get it during the period of "temporary transfer", as defined in S.R. 6(*b*) to a station where his children are staying and or studying ?	(3)(*a*) & (*b*) The Government servant referred to at (*a*) will continue to get the allowance if otherwise admissible, while the one referred to in (*b*) will *not* get the allowance, as it is not the intention to disturb the position during the period of 'temporary transfer'.
(*b*) Whether a Government servant not entitled to the allowance, because his children are staying and/or studying at the station, where he is working and/or residing, will become entitled to the allowance during the period of his temporary transfer to another station, if his children continue to stay and/or study at the old station.	The definition of 'temporary transfer' for this purpose shall be the same as given in S.R. 6(*b*), *i.e.*, transfer to another station which is expressed to be for a period not exceeding four months.
(4) Whether the allowance will be admissible if the children of a Government servant are studying in a foreign country ?	(4) No ; as it is not the intention to subsidise the study of children in schools situated outside India.
(5)(*a*) According to clarification in para 2(10) of the O.M. dated 26-7-62, the classification of classes into "Primary", "Secondary" and "Higher Secondary" should be done according to the practice followed in the State in which the children study. How is the allowance to be regulated in a State where there is no indication as to which of the classes are classifiable as "Primary" and which as "Secondary" and "Higher Secondary" [*e.g.* in Madras State, the school course consists of two units, *viz.* (*i*) an integrated course of seven years ; and (*ii*) a Higher Secondary Course of four years without there being any indication as to which of the classes are classifiable as "Primary" and which as "Secondary" and "Higher Secondary"?]	(5)(*a*) & (*b*)—For the purpose of the grant of the Children's Education Allowance to Government servants, the classification of classes into "Primary", "Secondary" and "Higher Secondary" in all States may be made as under, irrespective of the practice followed by the State Governments :—

	Allce. p.m. Rs.
Classes I to V—Primary	10.00
Classes VI to X—Secondary Class XI Higher Secondary	15.00

(*b*) Whether the allowance is admissible to a Government servant in respect of his children studying in a Pre-University class or in the first year class of an Intermediate college.	The allowance may also be granted to a Government servant in respect of his children studying in Pre-University class or the first year class of an Intermediate College provided that the children have passed the Secondary, but not Higher Secondary examination as defined above, and also provided that the allowance is otherwise admissible. The clarification given in paragraph 2(10) of the O.M. dated 26-7-1962 may be treated as cancelled.
(6) Whether the allowance will be admissible if the children are studying in a Technical School ?	(6) The allowance, if otherwise admissible, may be granted in respect of children studying in a *Junior* Technical Schools.

(7) Whether a Government servant in receipt of the allowance will continue to get if his child is detained in the same class on his failure to pass the annual examinations or otherwise.	(7) There is no objection to the continuance of the allowance in such a case if all the other conditions for the grant thereof are satisfied (*e.g.* the child has not crossed the age of 18 years as provided in para 2 (C)(*i*) of the O.M. dated 30-1-1962, remains enrolled in a recognised school *vide* para 2(C)(*iv*) of the O.M. dated 30-1-1962, etc.

[1](8) Deleted

7

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 5(12)—Estates/63 dated 13-2-64

Subject :—Recovery of arrears of rent on the element of Children's Education Allowance prior to 3-10-63.

In this Ministry O.M. No. F.5 (12)/Estates/63 dated the 3rd October, 1963, it was classified that the Children's Education Allowance is included in 'Emoluments' as defined in F.R. 45-C. Normally, therefore, rent on the element of Children's Education Allowance is recoverable from the date it is actually drawn. It has, however, been represented that before the orders clarifying the position were issued on 3-10-63 no uniform policy was followed in respect of recovery of rent on this allowance with the result that some officers have been called upon to pay arrears of rent on the Children's Education Allowance for the period prior to 3-10-1963. It has also been represented that the Children Education Allowance is mostly drawn by Class IV Officers, on whom it will be hard to pay arrears of rent. The President is, accordingly, pleased to decide that recovery of arrears of rent on the element of Children's Education Allowance drawn prior to 3-10-1963 should not be insisted upon.

8

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(1)-E. II (B)/64 dated 9-3-64

Subject :—Children's Educational Allowance to Central Government employees—clarifications.

The undersigned is directed to refer to clarification given in para 2(10) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 12 (4). E-III/62 dated 26-7-1962, according to which for the purpose of the grant of Children's Educational Allowance, the classification of classes into 'primary', 'secondary' and 'higher secondary' was to be done according to the practice followed in the State in which the child/children studied. This has, however, been modified in the clarification given in para 2(5) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 8 (1) E. II (B)/63, dated the 23rd May, 1963, according to which, irrespective of the practice followed by State Government, the classification of classes into 'primary', 'secondary' and 'higher secondary' in all States is to be made as follows :—

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1. Deleted vide G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(4)-E. II(B)/69 dated the 11th Septem-,reb 1969.

Classes I to V	...	Primary
Classes VI to X	...	Secondary
Class XI	...	Higher Secondary

2. It has been decided that :

(*i*) from 1-3-62 to 30-4-63, the Children Education Allowance will be regulated in accordance with the clarification given in para 2(10) of the O.M. dated 26-7-62 ; and

(*ii*) from 1-5-63 onwards, it will be regulated in accordance with the clarification given in para 2(5) of O.M. dated 23-5-63.

3. All other clarifications issued in this Ministry's Office Memoranda dated the 26th July, 1962, and the 23rd May, 1963, shall be deemed to take effect from the 1st March, 1962.

9

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(11)-E. II (B)/62 dated 12-8-64

Subject :—Children's Educational Allowance.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 10(1)-Est. (Spl)/60 dated the 30th January, 1962 on the subject noted above and the clarifications issued *vide* Office Memorandum (*i*) No F. 12(4)-Est. III/62 dated 26-7-62 and (*ii*) No. F. 8(1). E. II(B) 63 dated 23-5-63 and to say that the President has been pleased to decide :—

(*a*) that Central Government servants deputed to State Governments or to foreign service in India would be eligible to claim the Children's Educational Allowance from the State Governments/foreign employer provided they are otherwise eligible and necessary provision to this effect should be made in the terms of deputation. In the case of persons already so deputed, the existing terms of deputation should be suitably revised by mutual agreement between the borrowing and lending authorities ;

(*b*) a Government servant actually in receipt of the allowance will continue to be eligible for it even during the period when he on a course of training at another station under suspension or on leave, including leave preparatory to retirement, provided he continues to satisfy the conditions for the drawal of the allowance. The allowance will, however, not be admissible during such periods when the officer goes to another station temporarily but the children continue to study and stay at the old station with one or more other members of the family.

(*c*) a Government servant actually in receipt of this allowance will continue to be eligible for it during short periods not exceeding four months (*i*) when he may go and stay with the child/children while on leave or (*ii*) when the child/children may come to live with the parents and the administrative authority is satisfied on the basis of a certificate from a recognised medical practitioner that the child is forced to remain away from studies due to illness.

(*d*) the certificate prescribed under paragraph 2(D) (*i*) of the Office Memorandum, dated the 30th January, 1962, referred to above, may be obtained from the Government servant in January and July each year. Column 3 of the form of that certificate may be substituted by "School in which studying, location of the school and the residence of the child".

2. These orders will take effect from the date of issue. Cases already settled otherwise will not be re-opened.

10

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(8)-E. II(B)/64 dated 13-8-64

Subject :—Children's Educational Allowance—Computation of three years' limit—clarification of definition.

The undersigned is directed to refer to para 2A(*i*) of this Ministry's O.M. No. F. 10 (1)-Est (Spl)/60 dated the 30th January, 1962 and to say that a doubt has been raised whether in the case of break in the service of a Government servant, the period prior to the break, could be counted towards the 3 years' limit for the purpose of the grant of the allowance. The President is pleased to decide that in such cases the period of three years will be computed as under :

(*i*) In case of non-industrial employees, if the period of service prior to break counts for quasi-permanency, then the same may also be taken into account for computing the three years' limit, the period of break itself being ignored.

(*ii*) In the case of industrial employees non-continuous service should be taken towards three years' limit for eligibility of Children's Educational Allowance provided the earlier service is allowed to count either for continuity of service or for fixation of seniority or for fixation of pay.

2. These orders will take effect from the date of issue. Cases already settled otherwise will not be re-opened.

11

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(13)-EII(B)/64 dated 29-1-65

Subject :—Children's Educational Allowance

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 10(1)-Est (Spl)/60 dated the 30 January, 1962, on the subject mentioned above as clarified from time to time, and to state that the President is pleased to decide that when a child is admitted in, or withdrawn from a school during the course of a month, the children's educational allowance may be allowed to be drawn for the whole of that month subject to the fulfilment of the other conditions. It should be ensured

that the allowance is not paid twice in respect of the same months, *e.g.*, in case where a child is removed from one school and admitted to another during the same month.

2. These orders will take effect from the date of issue. Cases already settled otherwise will not be re-opened.

12

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(4)-E.II(B)/65 dated 1-4-65

Subject :—Treatment of Children's Education Allowance for the purpose of emoluments as defined in F.R. 45-C

In supersession of the orders contained in this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 5(12)-Estates/63, dated the 3rd October, 1963, the President has been pleased to decide that the Children's Education Allowance sanctioned in this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 10(1)-Est (Spl)/60 dated the 30th January, 1962, as amended from time to time, should *not* be taken as included in "emoluments" as defined in F. R. 45-C.

2. These orders will take effect from the 1st April, 1965. Past cases which were decided otherwise will not be re-opened.

13

Letter No. 35/7/65 I.T. (B) dated 12-2-65 from the Central Board of Direct Taxes, New Delhi

Subject :—Children's education allowance—Reimbursement of tuition fee—liability of income-tax.

I am directed to say that enquiries are being received by the Board about the taxability or otherwise of children's education allowance granted at flat rates in accordance with Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) Office Memorandum No. 10 (1)-Estt. (Spl)/60 dated 30-1-1962 and tuition fees reimbursed in accordance with the same Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 17(1)-E.II (B)/64 dated 3-6-1964 In this connection attention is invited to the instructions contained in Board's circular No. 2D of 1956 in which it has been clearly stated that in all the circumstances mentioned below payments made to the employee or on behalf of the employee will be liable to income-tax.

(*i*) where fixed allowances are given in cash by the employer to the employee to meet the cost of education of the latter's children ;

(*ii*) where the education fee of the employee's children are paid by the employer directly to the school ; and

(*iii*) where the employee incurs the expenses in the first instance and gets reimbursement from the employer.

2. In view of the above instructions, the children's education allowances and the reimbursement of tuition fees to Central Government employees will be liable to income-tax.

14

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F.1 (6)-E. IV (A)/62-E. III dated 17-5-65

Subject :—Terms of deputation of officers deputed from the Centre to the State Governments and vice versa—Delegation of powers to the Ministries, Heads of Departments, etc.

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 1 (6)-E. IV (A)/62 dated the 7th December, 1962 regarding the standard terms of deputation of officers from the Centre to the States and *vice versa* and to request that the following clause regarding "reimbursement of tuition fees/Children's educational allowance" may be added after Clause 4 of the Annexure to the above mentioned Office Memorandum.

"(4-A) *Children's Education Allowance*—During the period of deputation, Shri.....will be eligible to claim the Children's Educational Allowance from the State Government as laid down in para 1(*a*) of this Ministry's O.M. No. 8(11)-E II(B)/63 dated 30-1-1962 as amended/clarified from time to time.

Re-imbursement of tuition fees—He will be entitled to reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of his children subject to the fulfilment of the terms and conditions laid down in this Ministry's O.M. No. F. 17(1)-E II(B)/64 dated 3-6-1964 as amended/clarified from time to time and the liability in this regard will devolve on the borrowing Government.

Note.—The Government servant cannot claim both the concessions in respect of the same child.

15

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(5)E-II(B)/65 dated 16-9-65

Subject :—Children's Education Allowance to Central Government employees.

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to para 2(A) (*iii*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 10(1)-Est. (Spl)/60, dated the 20th January, 1962 and to clarify that in the case of a Government servant, who retires or is discharged in the middle of an academic year, the children's education allowance will be admissible till the end of the academic year only when, among other prescribed conditions, the basic conditions mentioned in paragraph 2(C) (*iii*) are also satisfied, *i.e.*, the children study and stay at a place other than the one at which the retired or discharged Government servant resides,

16

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 8(21)-E. II(B)/65 dated 30-11-65

Subject :—Extension of the concession of Children's Education Allowance and Reimbursement of Tuition Fees to ex-State employees governed by the pre-absorption conditions of service.

The undersigned is directed to say that the President has been pleased to decide that, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to the Central Government employees, the concessions of Children's Educational Allowances and reimbursement of tuition fees shall, with effect from the 1st November, 1965, be extended to ex-State employees who have opted to be governed by the pre-absorption conditions of service under the Central Civil Services (Part B States Transferred Employees) Rules, 1953.

17

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 40/28/67-IT (AI) dated 29-6-1967

Subject :—Children's Educational Allowance and Re-imbursement of tuition fees—Liability to income-tax.

The undersigned is directed to say that instructions have been issued by this Ministry to the effect that the Children's Educational Allowance and Re-imbursement of tuition fees to Central Government employees are liable to income-tax.

2. Representations have, however, been received from some quarters that the Children's Educational Allowance and Re-imbursement of tuition fees should be exempted from income-tax. It may be clarified that the legal position under the Income-Tax Act is that, under section 17(1) (*iv*) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the term 'Salary' includes any fees, commissions, perquisites or profits in lieu of or in addition to any salary or wages and, according to section 17(2) (*iv*), 'perquisite' include any sum paid by the employer in respect of any obligation which, but for such payment, would have been payable by the assessee. The definition of perquisite under section 17(2) is inclusive and not exhaustive, and the Act envisages that there can be items of perquisites other than those mentioned under section 17(2).

3. In view of the above position, the Children's Educational Allowance and Re-imbursement of tuition fees cannot be treated as exempt from income-tax. It is requested that these instructions may be brought to the notice of all the attached and subordinate offices under the control of the Ministries.

18

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 8(8)-E. II (B)/68 dated 8-8-68

Subject :—Children's Educational Allowance

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to paragraph 1 (*b*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 8(11)-E. II(B)/63 dated the 12th August, 1964 on the above subject according to which a Government servant who is actually in receipt of the allowance will continue to be eligible for it even during the period when he is on a course of training at another station, under suspension or on leave, including leave preparatory to retirement, provided he continues to satisfy the conditions for the drawal of the allowance. The question whether Children's Educational Allowance should be granted also in cases of training for long periods even if the Government servant was not actually in receipt of it before proceeding on training has been under consideration for some time past. The President is pleased to decide that where a period of training is for more than four months, the grant of Children's Educational Allowance should be regulated treating the place of training as the Government servant's headquarters provided that the period of training is treated as duty and provided further that no allowance shall be granted during the first four months of the training period.

2. These orders take effect from the 1-8-1968.

19

G.I., M.F., O,M. No. 8(12)-E.II(B)/68 dated the 11-11-68

Subject :—Children's Educational Allowance to Central Government employees.

The undersigned is directed to refer to paragraph 2(2) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 8(1)-EII(B)/63 dated the 23rd May. 1963 on the above subject and to say that the President is pleased to decide that the wife/husband of a Central Government servant, employed outside the Central Government and entitled to the benefit of Children's Educational allowance from her/his employer shall be deemed to be a Central Government servant for the purpose of this provision.

20

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(1)-E.II(B)/69 dated 14-2-69

Subject :—Children Educational Allowance.

The undersigned is directed to refer to paragraph 2(5) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 8(1)-E.II(B)/63 dated the 23rd May, 1963 which provided that the Children's Educational allowance may be granted to a Government Servant in respect of his children studying in the Pre-University Class or the first year of an Intermediate College provided that the Children have passed the Secondary, but not Higher Secondary Examination and also provided that the allowance is otherwise admissible. For the purpose of determining eligibility to the grant of children's educational allowance in terms of the above decision, Class XI is to be taken as Higher Secondary class irrespective of the practice followed by the State Government.

2. Doubts have been raised by certain Departments and Ministries about the admissibility of children's educational allowance in terms of the

decision cited above in respect of children studying in (*a*) the Pre-University Class in Colleges in Kerala, where the course consists of two years, and (*b*) the XIIth standard in certain States like Andhra Pradesh where the Higher Secondary examination is held at the end of the XIIth Standard and not at the end of the XIth Standard.

3. It is clarified that the children's educational allowance is intended to be allowed in respect of all classes upto the stage of entry into the three year degree course. Accordingly, subject to the fulfilment of the prescribed conditions, children's educational allowance is admissible in respect of the children studying in both the years of the P.U.C. in colleges in Kerala and in the XIIth Standard in those States where the Higher Secondary examination is held at the end of the XIIth Standard.

21

G.I., M.F., O.M. No.E.8(2)-E. II(B)/69 dated 7-5-69

Subject :—Children's Educational Allowance to Central Government employees.

The question as to whether the element of pension should be taken into account for the purpose of reckoning the maximum pay limit of Rs. 349 for determining the eligibility to the Children's Educational Allowance to re employed pensioners under para. 2(A)(*i*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 10(1)-Est. (Spl)/60 dated the 30th January, 1962 has been under consideration of the Government. It has now been decided that in the case of re-employed pensioners the following shall be treated as 'pay' for the purposes of eligibility to the Children's Education Allowance under para. 2(A) of the Office Memorandum *ibid* :—

(*a*) In the case of officers whose pay plus pension exceeds the sanctioned maximum pay of the post, that maximum ;

(*b*) In the case of officers whose pay on re-employment in a civil post is fixed without taking into account the entire pension or a part thereof such pay plus any part of pension taken into account while fixing the pay.

(*c*) In other cases, pay plus pension.

Accordingly, if the 'pay' calculated in accordance with (*a*), (*b*) or (*c*) above exceeds Rs. 349, Children's Educational Allowance would not be admissible.

2. These orders take effect from the date of issue. Cases decided otherwise than in terms of this order may be reviewed and changes, if any, effected from the date of effect of these orders.

22

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(6)-E.II(B)/69 dated 3-9-69

Subject :—Children's Educational Allowance to Central Government Employees.

The undersigned is directed to refer to Paragraph 2(A) (*iii*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 10(1)-Est.(Spl)/60 dated the 30th January, 1962, on the above subject and to state that a question has been raised whether in view of the clarification given in paragraph 1(*b*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 8(11)-E.II(B)/63 dated the 12th August, 1964 it would be in order to grant children's educational allowance to a Government servant for the first time during the period of suspension. It is clarified that it is not the intention behind paragraph 1(*b*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum dated 12-8-1964 cited above that a Government servant should not be granted children's educational allowance during the period of suspension unless he was actually in receipt of the same before he was placed under suspension. As paragraph 2(A) (*iii*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum dated 30th January, 1962 clearly entitles Government servants to Children's Educational Allowance while on duty, under suspension or on leave including leave preparatory to retirement, it would be in order to grant children's educational allowance to a Government servant for the first time during the period of suspension provided all the conditions set out in that Office Memorandum as amended from time to time are fulfilled.

23

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 8(4)-E.II(B)/69 dated 11-9-69

Subject :—Children's Educational Allowance to the Central Government employees.

The undersigned is directed to refer to paragraph 2(C) (VII) of this Ministry's O.M. No.F.20(1)-Est (Spl)/60 dated the 30th January, 1962 as modified by O.M. No. F 8(9)-E.II (B)/65 dated the 26th April, 1966 and to state that it has been brought to the notice of this Ministry that this restrictive provision is causing considerable hardship to the Central Government servants covered by the orders. The question whether Central Government servants whose children are in receipt of scholarships, freeships etc. should be granted children's educational allowance has been re-examined in consultation with the Ministry of Education and the President is now pleased to decide that scholarships, freeships and such other concessions received by children of Central Government servants shall not be taken into account in determining the admissibility of children's educational allowance or the rate at which it shall be granted. Accordingly, paragraph 2(C) (VII) of this Ministry's O.M. No. F.10(1)-Est(Spl)/60 dated the 30th January, 1962 as amended by O M. No. F.8(9)-E-II(B)/65 dated the 26th April, 1966 and the clarifications given against (*i*) items 3 and 7 of paragraph 2 of this Ministry's O.M. No. 12(4)-Est. III/62 dated 26-7-1962 and (*ii*) item 8 of paragraph 2 of this Ministry's O.M. No. F.8(1) Est. II(B)/63 dated 23-5-1963 shall be treated as deleted.

2. Consequent upon the decision in the foregoing paragraph, necessary changes have been made in the Form given in Annexure to the Ministry's O.M. No. F.10(1) Est(SPL)60 dated the 30th January, 1962 as amended from time to time. The revised form is given in (1).

3. These orders take effect from 1st August, 1969.

24

LETTER NO. 33-1/68-PAP DATED 5-1-70 FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, P&T, NEW DELHI

Subject :— Grant of Children Education Allowance—Clarification therefor.

In regard to admissibility of Children Education Allowance, the following points are clarified for information and guidance of all concerned.

	Points	*Clarifications*
1.	Whether the service rendered by an official as Clerk before undergoing training (which has been taken into account for leave, pension and increments) will also count towards drawal of C.E.A. while the period of training has been treated as Dies-Non.	If the period earlier to the training counts for quasipermanency that period will also count towards the three year limit for eligibility to C.E.A.—vide para 2 (8) of Min. of Finance O.M. No. 12 (4) Est. III/62 dt. 23-7-62.
2.	Whether C.E.A. in respect of children studying in Pre-University Course in Madras is admissible after passing the S.S.L.C. Examination.	C.E.A. for studying in PUC in Madras is admissible at the rates as applicable for 11th Std. subject to satisfaction of all other conditions of grant of the allowance.
3.	Whether C.E.A. would be admissible during the period of temporary transfer if an official is first transferred temporarily and then he is transferred to some other place direct from the place where he was transferred temporarily and the official was not in receipt of C.E.A. prior to his permanent transfer.	According to para. 1 (*b*) of Min. of Finance O.M. No. 8 (11) E. II (B)/63 dt. 12-8-64 C.E A. is not admissible during such periods when the officer goes to another station temporarily but the children continue to study and stay at the old station with one or more members of the family. The C.E.A. will, however, be admissible from 1st of the month following the one in which the govt. employee is transferred permnanetly to another station.

These clarifications are issued in consultation with the P&T Finance-vide their U.O. No. 993-FA-III/69 dt. 21-11-69.

II

REIMBURSEMENT OF TUITION FEES

1. Origin

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of affording further relief to their employees in regard to education of their children in the context of rising prices and increased cost of living. The orders issued by the Government in this regard take effect from lst May 1964.

2. Persons who are eligible

(1) All Central Government servants (on duty, under suspension or on leave including leave preparatory to retirement) permanent, quasi-permanent or temporary, whose pay as defined in F.R. 9(21)(*a*) is debitable to civil estimates.

(*Serial 1*)

(2) Industrial employees directly working under Central Government. (*Serial 2*)

(3) State Government servants on deputation to Central Government, for the duration of their deputation. For the month of joining the Central Government or relief therefrom, the concession will be admissible only if the service under the Central Government is not less than 15 days. (*Serial 1*)

(4) Central Government servants deputed to State Governments or to foreign service in India. Provision in this regard should be made in the terms of deputation.

(*Serial 1*)

(5) Ex-State employees who have opted to be governed by the pre-absorption conditions of services under the C.C.S. (Part B States transferred Employees) Rules, 1953.

(*Serial 16 CEA*)

3. Cases where reimbursement is not admissible

(1) To India based staff serving in Missions abroad who receive educational assistance under the I.F.S. Rules.
(*Serial 1*)

(2) In respect of a child for more than two academic years in the same class. (*Serial 1*)

(3) If the scholarship received by a child is more than the tuition fees paid. (*Serial 1*)

(4) In respect of children for whom children's educational allowance is claimed under separate orders. (*Serial 1*)

(5) In respect of children of deceased, retired, or discharged Government servants. (*Serial 1*)

4. General Conditions

(1) **Broad scope.** The tuition fees payable and actually paid by the Central Government employees on behalf of their children for education in India in recognised Middle and High Schools or Higher Secondary Schools and corresponding classes in Technical and other Vocational Schools are reimbursable. (*Serial 1*)

(2) **Pre-University Classes.** Tuition fees payable and actually paid for education in India in pre-university classes, or the first year classes of an intermediate college or of a technical college should also be reimbursed provided that the children in respect of whom the reimbursement of fees is claimed have passed the Secondary, High School, Matriculation or equivalent examination, but not the Higher Secondary or equivalent examination.

Such education may be in a college run by a University or College affiliated to a University. A college run by a University shall be treated at par with 'aided school and' the fees actually paid reimbursed. A college affiliated to a University will, on the other hand, be treated like a recognised unaided institution and the reimbursement in such a case shall not exceed the fees prescribed by the University with which it is affiliated. (*Serial 6*)

The reimbursement is to be allowed in all classes upto the stage which makes the child eligible for entry into the

three year degree course. For example, in Kerala where the S.S.L.C. course consists of 10 classes and Pre-University course consists of two classes, the reimbursement will be admissible for 2 years of the Pre-University Course. Similarly, in States like U.P. where the degree course is of two years, duration reimbursement will be restricted to first year of the Intermediate classes. (*Serial 11*)

(3) **Diploma Course**. In regard to diploma course in Polytechnics (recognised) if the duration of course is the same for students qualifying Higher Secondary/Equivalent and Secondary/equivalent, no reimbursement will be permissible. If, however, students who have qualified in Secondary/equivalent are required to spend one more year in the Polytechnic than those who have qualified in Higher Secondary or equivalent, then reimbursement will be admissible for the first year. (*Serial 16*)

(4) **Correspondence Courses**. Reimbursement of tuition fees is permissible in respect of children admitted to correspondence courses conducted by Universities or evening colleges affiliated to Universities as long as the basic conditions for the grant of reimbursement prescribed are satisfied. (*Serial 21*)

(5) **Primary classes**. No reimbursement of tuition fees is permissible in respect of primary classes.

However, in the case of West Bengal, where primary education is not free, the tuition fees paid in respect of primary classes are reimbursable subject to the condition that the reimbursement should not exceed that prescribed by the Government of West Bengal for corresponding classes in Government Schools. (*Serial 14*)

In the State of Gujarat where certain aided Primary schools are having classes from V to VII and charging tuition fees therefor, reimbursement will be admissible for these classes subject to other conditions and limitations. (*Serial 12*)

(6) **Pay ceiling**. The reimbursement is admissible only to Government servants whose pay dose not exceed Rs.720 p.m. If an officer draws pay at a rate exceeding Rs.720 p.m. for part of a month, reimbursement will be allowed only if he draws pay at a rate not exceeding Rs.720 p.m. for at least

15 days in the month. In the case of a person under suspension or on leave, the pay at the time he was placed under suspension or proceeded on leave will be taken into account.
(*Serial 1*)

(7) **Where both husband and wife are Central Government Servants.** Where both husband and wife are in Central Government service, the concession will be admissible in respect of one of them only. But if the pay of either of them exceeds Rs.720 p.m. the concession will not be admissible at all.
(*Serial 1*)

5 Extent of Reimbursement

(1) **Quantum of fees.** In respect of conventional Government schools the tuition fees charged will be reimbursable.
(*Serial 14*)

In respect of aided and un-aided schools the tuition fees to be reimbursed, subject to the satisfaction of all other conditions should not exceed those prescribed by the Government of the State in which the school is situated for corresponding classes in Government Schools. This rule is applicable even for education in special types of *Government* schools as for example, Government managed Anglo-Indian Schools in West Bengal,Government Model High Schools in Punjab and similar other special Government schools in other States. In other words, even in respect of such schools the reimbursement should not exceed the tuition fees charged by the Government for corresponding classes in conventional Government schools.

Notwithstanding the above, in the case of Demonstration Multipurpose Schools established by NCERT and Central Government Schools, the scale of tuition fees approved by the Central Government shall form the basis of reimbursement.
(*Serial 18*)

In the case of Central Government Schools the scale of tuition fees approved by the Central Government should be the basis of reimbursement regardless of the scale of tuition fees approved by the concerned State for Government aided schools.
(*Serial 4*)

(2) **Nature of fees**. Reimbursement is restricted to tuition fees only and will not cover special fees like library fee, games fee, etc. Tuition fees, however, include fees charged for subjects which are taught as subject in the regular school curriculum. Accordingly fees charged for science are reimbursable and so for music in case it is taught as a subject. Admission fee is not reimbursable. (*Serial 1, 3*)

Laboratory fee charged for science students will also be reimbursable under the scheme provided that (*i*) no Science fee is separately charged, (*ii*) the tuition fee charged from science students is not higher than that charged from Arts/ Commerce students, etc. and (*iii*) all other conditions laid down in the orders governing the scheme are satisfied. (*Serial 22*)

(3) **When Scholarship is given**. Where any Government or non-Government Scholarship paid to a child is less than the tuition fees paid, the difference to the extent admissible, is reimbursable. (*Serial 1*)

(4) **When partial freeship is awarded.** Where a partial freeship is awarded to the students, only the tuition fees actually paid will be the basis for reimbursement (*Serial 1*)

(5) **When fees is charged at concessional rate.** When Government or aided schools have to charge fee at a concessional rate from a child, whose brother or sister is also studying in a higher class in the same school or its branch in the same town, the concessional rate is the rate at which fee is payable for the purpose of reimbursement. (*Serial 24*)

(6) **When National Loan Scholarship is awarded.** As the National Loan Scholarship is to be paid back, it will not affect the amount of tuition fee to be reimbursed under the scheme. (*Serial 23*)

6. Conditions regarding schools

(1) **Recognition of schools**. The concession will be admissible if the child is enrolled in—

(*a*) a school which is recognised by the educational authorities of the Government of the area in which the school is situated ; or

(*b*) a school which prepares students for the Matriculation examination conducted by a University and which is affiliated to and is recognised by such a University ; or

(*c*) a school which is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. (*Serial 1*)

Note :—The distinction between 'aided' and 'un-aided' schools for the purpose of re-imbursement of tuition fees has been removed with effect from 1-8-1967. The quantum of reimbursement from this date is given in sub-heading 4 above. But in all cases the school should be recognised. (*Serial 14*)

Recognised schools (including Public schools) which prepare students for Indian School certificate examination will be regarded as recognised un-aided schools. The equation of classes in which schools with the classes in Government schools may be decided in consultation with the State Government. (*Serial 9*)

7. Miscellaneous decisions

(1) **When spouse employed outside Government gets reimbursement.** When a Government servant's wife or husband is employed outside Government and is entitled to the facility of reimbursement of tuition fees from that employer the concession to the Government servant shall be correspondingly reduced. (*Serial 1*)

(2) **Legality and dependency conditions.** The concession is admissible to Government servant's legitimate children including step children and adopted children wholly dependent on the Government servant. (*Serial 1*)

(3) **Treatment for assessment of rent.** The amount reimbursed should not be reckoned as "emoluments" as defined in F.R. 45-C for the purpose of residences. (*Serial 2*)

(4) **Treatment for assessment of Income-tax.** Reimbursement of tuition fees shall be treated as income for the purpose of income-tax. (*Serial 13, 17, CEA*)

(5) **Allocation.** The expenditure is debitable to the same head of account of which pay and allowances are

debited and shall be booked under a detailed head "children's educational allowance.'! (*Serial 1*)

(6) **Drawal of claim without Audit Authority.** In relaxation of Rule 20 of the Central Treasury Rules, gazetted officers are permitted to claim reimbursement of tuition fees without an authority from audit officer. (*Serial 1*)

8. What the Government servant should do

(1) The Government servant should submit his application in the prescribed form printed at the end of this book. (*Serial 1*)

(2) The claim is to be drawn in separate pay bills and not along with monthly salary bills. (*Serial 1*)

(3) Where fees are paid on a monthly basis the reimbursement can be claimed once in a month. If tuition fees are not paid monthly reimbursement can be claimed not oftener than once in a quarter. (*Serial 17*)

(4) At the time of the initial claim and subsequently every year, a certificate from the Headmaster that the school is a recognised one should be submitted.

(*Serial 5, 10*)

Exceptions—Such a certificate is not required in respect of children studying in Government or Municipal schools.

No such certificate will be necessary in respect of children of Government servants studying in schools run by a Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad.

(5) In the case of Pre-University Class/first year of Intermediate/Technical College a certificate in the form prescribed should be obtained from the Principal and submitted along with the first claim and subsequently at the beginning of every academic year of the college.

(*Serial 13*)

9. What the drawing officer or head of the office (in the case of gazetted officers) should do

(1) He should verify the claim with reference to the

orders and particularly check the approved rate of tuition fees. (*Serial 1*)

(**2**) He should certify in the bills that the particulars and receipts have been received and that the claim has been verified. Where the head of the office is himself the claimant, his claim shall be scrutinised by his next superior officer. (*Serial 1*)

(**3**) He should maintain a record of claims in the prescribed form and make it available to the local audit with all documents. (*Serial 1*)

ORDERS RELATING TO REIMBURSEMENT OF TUITION FEES

I

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 17(1)-EII(B)/64 dated 3-6-64

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children of Central Government employees.

The undersigned is directed to say that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of affording further relief to their employees in regard to education of their children, or in the context of rising prices and increased cost of living. The President has been pleased to decide that tuition fees payable and actually paid on behalf of their children for education in India in recognised Middle and High School or Higher Secondary Schools should, subject to the terms and conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 below, be reimbursed to Government employees at rates not exceeding those approved by the Government of the area for Government [1]( ) Schools.

2. (A) Eligibility

[2](*i*) [All the Government servants, whether permanent, quasi-permanent or temporary, whose pay is debitable to Civil Estimates and whose pay as defined in F.R. 9(21) (*a*) together with the amount of dearness allowance treated as dearness pay in terms of this Ministry's O.M. No. F. 1(34)-EII(B)/63 dated the 18th January, 1969 does not exceed Rs. 720 p.m. will be eligible for claiming reimbursement of tuition fees paid. In the case of an officer who draws pay, including dearness pay at a rate not exceeding Rs. 720 for part of a month, reimbursement will be allowed for that month only if he draws pay, including dearness pay, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 720 p.m. for at least 15 days in that month.]

(*ii*) Industrial employees directly working under Government will also be eligible for the concession. State Government servant on deputation to the Central Government will also be eligible for the concession for the duration of their deputation. For the month in which they join Central Government service and that in which they leave it, the concession will be admissible

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1. Para 1—The words 'and aided' appearing in the last sentence deleted *vide* G.I., M.F., O.M. No, F. 17(25)-E. II(B)/65 dated 17-7-1967.

2. Paragraph as amended by G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 17(4)-EII(B)/69 dated 27-5-1969. This has effect from 1.2.1969. Before the dearness pay merger, the ceiling limit was Rs. 600.

only if the service under the Central Government is not less than 15 days.

(*iii*) Central Government servants deputed to State Governments or to foreign service in India will be eligible to claim reimbursement from the State Government/foreign employer and necessary provision to this effect should be made in the terms of deputation.

In the case of persons already so deputed also it is intended that the benefit of the concession should be given. In such cases the existing term of deputation should be suitably revised by mutual agreement between the borrowing and lending authorities.

[1](*iv*) Where both husband and wife are in Central Government service, reimbursement of tuition fees will be admissible in respect of one of them only, provided that it will not be admissible if the pay of either of them, including dearness pay, exceeds Rs. 720 p.m.

If a Government servant's wife or husband is employed outside the Central Government and is entitled to the facility of reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of her/his children from that employer, the concession to the Government servant will be correspondingly reduced.

(*v*) The concession will be admissible to a Government servant who is on duty, under suspension or on leave including leave preparatory to retirement. It will not be admissible in respect of children of deceased, retired or discharged Government servants. If any Government servant dies, or ceases to be in Government employment in the middle of an academic year, the allowance will be admissible only till the end of the month in which the event takes place.

Note : The pay with reference to which the concession will be given while the Government servant is under suspension or leave will be the pay admissible to him at the time he was placed under suspension or proceeded on leave.

(*vi*) The concession will be limited to education in the Middle, High and Higher Secondary schools and corresponding classes in Technical and other Vocational schools.

(B) Conditions of Reimbursement

(*i*) [2][The concession will be admissible if the child is enrolled in : (*a*) a school which is recognised by the educational authorities of the Government of the area in which the school is situated ; or (*b*) a school which prepares students for the Matriculation examination conducted by a University and which is affiliated to and is recognised by such a University ; or (*c*) a school which

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1. Paragraph as amended by G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 17(4)-EII(B)/69 dated 27-5-1969.

2. Paragraph as amended *vide* G.I.,M.F., O.M. No. F. 17(6)-EII(B)/65 dated 20-7-1965 and F. 17(25)-E.II(B)/65 dated 17-7-1967.

is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. ( ).

(Effective from 1-4-65. Portion within small brackets deleted from 1-8-67)]

(*ii*) The concession will be admissible only in respect of a Government servant's legitimate children including step children and adopted children (where adoption is recognised under the personal law of the Government servant), who are wholly dependent on the Government servant.

(*iii*) Reimbursement in terms of these orders will not be admissible to India-based staff serving in Missions abroad who receive educational assistance under the Indian Foreign Service Rules.

(*iv*) No reimbursement will be admissible in respect of a child for more than two academic years in the same class.

(*v*) [1][Where a child is in receipt of any Government or non-Government scholarship and is required to pay tuition fees to the school, no reimbursement will be made in cases where the scholarship amount is in excess of the tuition fees paid. In cases where the scholarship amount is less than the tuition fees, the difference, to the extent admissible, may be allowed to the employees.]

In cases where partial freeship is awarded to the student, only tuition fee actually paid will be the basis for reimbursement.

(*vi*) Reimbursement will be restricted to tuition fees only and will not cover special fees like library fee, games fee, extra curricular activity fee, *etc.* which will have to be borne by the Government servant himself.

(*vii*) The reimbursement under these orders will not be admissible in respect of children for whom Children's Educational Allowance is claimed under Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F. 10(1)-Est. (Spl)/60, dated 30-1-62, as amended from time to time.

3. The expenditure on account of reimbursement of tuition fees in terms of those orders will be debitable to the same head of account to which the Government servant's pay and allowances are debited and will be booked under the detailed head "Children's Educational Allowance" already opened. The procedure to be followed for claiming reimbursement under these orders is contained in the Appendix to this Memorandum. Arrangements will be made by the Ministry of Education to collect from the State Governments and Union Territories and supply to Ministries/Departments of the Government of India the rates of approved tuition fees in force in each area for Government/aided schools. They will also communicate from time to time modifications to those rates. The Ministries/Departments will have to keep their Attached and Subordinate

1. As amended *vide* G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 17 (21)-E.II(B)/65 dated, 26-4-66 and effective from 1-5-66.

Offices informed. Pending the circulation of the approved rates initially the administrative Ministries/authorities may deal with the claims after such verification, locally or otherwise, as may be feasible.

4. These orders take effect from the 1st May, 1964. Fees payable and paid for the month of May, 1964, onwards may be reimbursed.

5. Sanction of the President is also accorded in relaxation of Rule 20 of the Central Treasury Rules, to reimbursement of tuition fees being claimed by Gazetted officers without an authority from the audit officer.

APPENDIX

Procedure to be followed for claiming reimbursement of tuition fees

1. When reimbursement of tuition fees is claimed the Government servant concerned shall submit information and certificates as in the annexed form.

2. [1][The reimbursement of tuition fees will be claimed not oftener than once in a month where fees are paid on a monthly basis. It will be claimed not oftener than once in a quarter where payment of tuition fees is not made monthly. In either case, reimbursement of tuition fees will be allowed only in arrears and not in advance.

Note : These claims shall be preferred in separate pay bill forms, and not along with monthly salary and allowances of Government employees.

3. At the time of preferring the initial claim and subsequently at the beginning of each academic year, he shall also submit a certificate from the Head Master of the school that the school is a recognised one.

4. The drawing officer and, in the case of gazetted officers, the head of office, will verify that the reimbursement claimed is in accordance with the prescribed conditions and in particular he shall verify it with reference to the rate of tuition fees approved by the Government of the area.

5. The drawing officers, and in the case of gazetted officers, the head of office, shall also certify in the bills that the particulars and receipts mentioned in 1 and 2 above have been received and that the claim has been verified.

Where the head of office is himself the claimant, he shall have his claim scrutinised and countersigned by his next superior officer.

6. The drawing officer, head of the office, or the next superior officer should maintain a suitable record of the claims received, admitted or rejected and reimbursed in respect of each Government servant, and make it available to the local audit, along with the certificates, and information furnished by the Government employee, the receipts of education authorities in support of claims preferred by them and

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1. As amended *vide* G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 20 ( )-E II (B)/67 dated 29-6-68 and effective from 1-7-68.

other documents, if any. The record to be maintained will be in the form enclosed (Annexure II).

ANNEXURE I

FORM

1. Date of last claim.....

2. Period for which reimbursement was claimed.....

3. Period to which present claim pertains.....

Name of child	School in which studying and location of the school (state also whether it is a Government or a Government aided school)	Class in which studying	Monthly tuition fees paid actually (Receipts to be attached)	Amount of Government scholarship, if any.	Amount of scholarship received from other sources (N.B. Merit scholarships and scholarship specified for other than tuition fees need not be mentioned).	Amount of reimbursement claimed (To be restricted to fees approved by educational authorities).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.						
2.						
3.						

(1) Certified that my child/children mentioned above, in respect of whom reimbursement of tuition fees is claimed is/are studying in the school (1) mentioned in column (2) which is/are recognised schools and that the tuition fees indicated against each have actualy been paid by me.

*(2) Certified that—

my wife/husband is not in Government service.

my wife/husband is in Government service and that no reimbursement would be claimed by her/him and also the pay drawn by her/him does not exceed Rs. 720 p.m.

my wife/husband is not employed outside the Central Government.
my wife/husband is employed with @.....She/he is not entitled to reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of our children. She/he is entitled to reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of our children as follows :—

(3) Certified that none of the children mentioned above has been studying in the same class for more than two years.

(4) Certified that I have not claimed and will not claim the children's Educational Allowance under the Ministry of Finance O.M. No. F. 10 (1)-Est (Spl)/60 dated 30-1-62 in respect of the children mentioned above. (Strike out if not applicable).

* Strike off what is not applicable.

@ Employer other than Central Government to be mentioned.

Signature and designation of the Government servant

Dated.....

ANNEXURE II

Register of claims towards reimbursement of tuition fees of children

S. No.	Name	Designation	Period to which the claim pertains	Amount claimed	Amount admitted	Date and initials of drawing officer/ head of office/ immediate superior	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	

N.B. : A separate register to be maintained for each office.

2

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. E.5 (24)-Estates/64 dated 30-11-64

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees to Central Government employees—Treatment for the purpose of 'emoluments' as defined in F.R.45-C.

A question has been raised, whether or not the reimbursement of tuition fees to the Central Government employees in accordance with the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Office Memorandum No. 17 (1)-E. II (B)/64 dated the 3rd June. 1964, should be reckoned as 'emoluments' for the purpose of F.R. 45-C.

The question has been examined by the Government of India in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General and it has been decided that it should not be included in 'emoluments' for the purpose of F.R. 45-C,

3

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 17(4)-E.II (B)/64 dated 4-3-65

Subject:—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children of Central Government employees.

The undersigned is directed to refer to para 2(B) (*vi*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 17(1) E.II(B)/64 dated the 3rd June, 1964 on the above subject and to clarify that "tuition fees" should include fees charged by subjects which are taught as subjects in the regular school curriculum. Accordingly, fees charged for Science are reimbursable and so also those for Music in case it is taught as a subject of the school curriculum. "Admission fee" is not reimbursable.

4

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 17(5)-E. II(B)/64 dated 27-3-65

Subject:—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children of Cenral Government employees.

With reference to this Ministry's O.M. No 17(1)-E II(B)/64 dated 3-7-1964 the President is pleased to decide that in the case of Central Government Schools the scale of 'tuition fees' approved by the Central Government should be the basis of reimbursement regardless of the scale of tuition fees approved by the concerned State Government for Government aided schools.

2. These orders take effect from the date of issue and the cases already decided otherwise than in accordance with these orders will be reopened.

5

G.I., M.F., O.M. No 17(6)-E.II(B)/64 dated 30-4-1965

Subject:—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children of Central Government employees.

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to item 3 of the Appendix to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 17(1)-E.II(B)/64 dated the 3rd June, 1964 on the subject mentioned above and to say that the President is pleased to decide that the certificate mentioned therein is not necessary in respect of the children of Government servant studying in Government or Municipal schools.

6

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 17 (3)-E. II (B)/65 dated 2-9-1965

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children of Central Government employees.

The undersigned is directed to refer to para 1 of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 17 (1)-E. II (B)/64, dated the 3rd June, 1964,

and to say that the President has been pleased to decide that tuition fees payable and actually paid for education in India in pre-university classes, or the first year classes of an intermediate college or of a Technical College should also be reimbursed provided that the children in respect of whom the reimbursement of fees is claimed have passed the Secondary, High School, Matriculation or equivalent examination, but not the Higher Secondary or equivalent examination.

2. These orders take effect from the 1st May, 1965.

3. The order issued in this Department Office Memorandum No. 17 (3)-E, II (B)/65 of 14-5-1965 may be treated as cancelled.

7

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 17(3)-E. II (B)/65 dated 19-11-1965

Subject :—Extension of the concession of reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of education in primary classes/schools.

The undersigned is directed to refer to para 1 of this Ministry's O.M. No. 17 (1)-E. II (B)/64, dated the 3rd June, 1964, and to say that the President has been pleased to decide that tuition fees payable and actully paid for primary education in Government and aided schools in West Bengal, where primary education is not free, should also be reimbursed. For study in recognised un-aided schools in that State, the reimbursement should not exceed the fees prescribed in that State for corresponding classes in Government Schools.

2. These orders take effect from the 1st November, 1965.

8

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 17(24)-E. II (B)/65 dated 25-1-1966

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of Pre-University classes.

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 17 (3)-E. II (B)/65 dated the 2nd September, 1965 providing that tuition fees payable and actually paid for education in India in Pre-University Classes or the first year classes of an Intermediate College or of a Technical College should subject to the conditions specified therein, also be reimbursed. Such education may be in a College run by a University, or College affiliated to a University.

2. The President has been pleased to decide that, for the purpose of reimbursement of tuition fees, a College run by a University shall be treated at par with 'aided school' and the fees actually paid reimbursed. A College affiliated to a University will, on the other and, be treated like a recognised un-aided institution and the tuition fees actually paid in such a College that may be reimbursed shall not exceed the fees prescribed by the University with which it is affiliated.

3. These orders take effect from the 1st January, 1966. Cases already decided otherwise than in accordance with these orders will not be reopened.

9

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 17 (30)-E. II (B)/65 dated 11-5-1966

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of education in Public Schools.

The undersigned is directed to refer to para 2(B) (*i*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 17 (1)-E. II (B)/64 dated the 3rd July 1964, as amended by Office Memorandum No. 17 (6)-E. II (B)/65, dated the 20th July, 1965, according to which reimbursement of tuition fees, in the case of a child studying in a "recognised un-aided" school, is permissible at the rates not exceeding those approved by the Government of the area for corresponding classes in Government schools. It has been decided that for the purpose of the reimbursement scheme recognised schools (including Public Schools) which prepare students for Indian School Certificate Examination should also be regarded as falling in the above category of "recognised un-aided". For reimbursement of tuition fee, the equation of classes in such schools with the classes in Government schools may be decided in consultation with the Educational authorities of the Government of the area in which the school is situated.

2. These orders take effect from 1st April, 1966.

10

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 17 (10)-E. II (B)/66 dated 19-5-1966

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children of Central Government employees.

In continuation of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 17(6)-E. II (B)/64 dated the 30th April, 1965, on the above subject, the President is pleased to decide that the certificate referred to in item 3 of the Appendix to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 17 (1)-E. II (B)/64 dated the 3rd June, 1964, will not be necessary also in respect of children of Government servants studying in schools run by a Panchayat Samiti or a Zila Parishad.

11

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 17 (21)-E. II (B)/65 dated 10-8-1966

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of Pre-University Classes.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 17 (3)-E. II (B)/65, dated the 2nd September, 1965, which provides that tuition fees payable and actually paid for education in India in Pre-Uuiversity classes or the first year classes of an Intermediate College or of a Technical College are also reimbursable provided that the children in respect of whom the reimbursement of fees is claimed have passed the Secondary, High School, Matriculation or equivalent examination but not the Higher Secondary or equivalent examination.

2. The system of education is not uniform in all States in India and in some States, after passing the Matriculation or S.S.L.C. Examination, the Pre-University Course consists of one year and in some others it consists of two years, before entry in the Degree course. It is clarified that the reimbursement of tuition fees is to be allowed in all classes upto the stage which makes the child eligible for entry into the three year degree course. For example in Kerala, where the S.S.L.C., course consists of 10 classes and Pre-University course consists of 2 classes the reimbursement will be admissible for 2 years of Pre-University course. Similarly in States like Uttar Pradesh where the Degree course is of two years duration, reimbursement will be restricted to first year of the Intermediate classes.

3. This clarification takes effect from the Ist May, 1965.

12

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 17(11)-EII (B)/66 dated 13-10-1966.

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in Classes V to VII attached to Primary Schools in Gujarat State.

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to para 2(A) (*vi*) of this Ministry's O.M. No. F.17(1)-EII (B)/64 dated the 3-6-1964 and this Ministry's O.M. No. F. 17(3)-EII (B) dated 19-11-1965 according to which, except for primary education in West Bengal, reimbursement of tuition fees is not admissible for education in primary schools.

2. It has been brought to notice that in the State of Gujarat tuition fees are being charged in some of the aided schools for education in classes V to VII even though these classes are attached to primary schools. The President has been pleased to decide that the tuition fees payable and actually paid for classes V to VII which are attached to aided primary schools in that State shall also be reimbursed.

3. These orders will take effect from 1st October, 1966.

13

G.I., M.F., O.M. 17(24)-E II(B)/65 dated 10-5-1967

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of Pre-University classes.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Ministry's O.M. No. 17 (3)-E.II (B)/65 dated the 2nd September 1965 and to state that in respect of claims for reimbursement of tuition fees for children of Government servants studying in the pre-University classes or first year classes of an Intermediate college or of a technical college the following certificates should be obtained from the principal and submitted along with the first claim and subsequently at the beginning of every academic year of the college.

"Certified that the college/institution is run by/affiliated to/recognised by the University of "Board of....."

14

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 17(25)-E.II (B)/65 dated 17-7-1967

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children of Central Government employees.

The undersigned is directed to state that the President has been pleased to decide that the words 'and aided' appearing in the last sentence of the first paragraph of this Ministry's O.M. No. 17(1)-E.II (B)/64 dated the 3-6-1964 be deleted.

2. This would, in effect, mean that even for education in aided schools, tuition fees to be reimbursed subject to the satisfaction of all other conditions laid down in this regard, should not exceed those prescribed by the Government of the State in which the School is situated for corresponding classes in Government Schools. Even for education in special types of Government schools, as for example, Government managed Anglo-Indian schools in West Bengal, Government Model High Schools in Punjab, special Government Schools in Andhra Pradesh and similar other special Government Schools of other States, the tuition fees reimbursable shall not exceed those prescribed by the Government for corresponding classes in conventional Government Schools.

3. Consequently, the last sentence of the paragraph 2(B)(*i*) of this Ministry's O.M. No. 17 (1)-EII (B)/64 dated the 3rd June, 1964 as substituted by this Ministry's O.M. No. 17 (6)-EII (B)/65 dated the 20th July, 1965 will become redundant and may, therefore, be deleted.

4. Notwithstanding what is stated above, in the case of Central Government Schools, the scale of 'tuition fees' approved by the Central Government shall form the basis of reimbursement as already decided in this Ministry's O.M. No.17 (5)-EII (B)/65 dated 27-3-1965.

5. The amendments mentioned in paras 1 and 3 above will have effect from 1-8-1967 and will apply to all pending cases. Cases already settled otherwise will, however, not be re-opened.

15

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 17(25)-E.II(B)/65 dated 12-6-1968

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children of Central Government employees.

The undersigned is directed to refer to paragraph 2 of this Ministry's Office Memorandum of even number dated 17-7-1967 in accordance with which even for education in aided schools, tuition fees to be reimbursed, subject to the satisfaction of all other conditions laid down in this regard, should not exceed those prescribed by the Government of the State in which the School is situated for corresponding classes in conventional Government Schools. This decision takes effect from 1-8-1967 and will apply to all pending cases *vide* Para 5 *ibid.*

2. It has been represented that the claims in respect of children studying in recognised aided schools in Rajasthan relating to the periods

much earlier than 1-8-1967 even as far back as the date of inception of this scheme could not be settled before the issue of the aforesaid Office Memorandum, due to delay in the receipt of a clarification from the State Government regarding the approved rates. The President has, therefore, been pleased to decide that in relaxation of para 5 of this Ministry's Office Memorandum of even number dated 17-7-1967, the tuition fees payable and actually paid in respect of children studying in recognised and aided schools in Rajasthan State upto the quarter ending 30-6-1967 may be reimbursed as per the order in existence prior to 17-7-1967.

16

D.G., P. & T. Letter No. 32/14/66-WL dated 7/15-6-1968

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fee in respect of children of Central Government employees.

I am directed to refer to this Office Memo. No. 32/2/64-WL/II dated the 20th October 1965 according to which tuition fees payable and actually paid for education in India in pre-University classes, or first year classes of an Intermediate College or of a Technical College may be reimbursed subject to conditions mentioned therein.

2. References have been and are being received in this office on the point whether reimbursement is admissible in respect of children studying post matriculation courses like diploma courses in the recognised Polytechnics after passing High School/or its equivalant examination. The criterion to be adopted for determining the admissibility or otherwise of the reimbursement of tuition fees in such cases is as under :—

"Provided all other conditions are satisfied, the test to be adopted to verify if reimbursement of tuition fees is permissible in a post-matriculate course is whether the minimum qualification for admission is Higher Secondary School examination/its equivalent or Secondary School Examination/its equivalent. If the minimum qualification for admission in the Diploma Course is Higher Secondary School Examination/its equivalent or Secondary School Examination/its equivalent and if a Secondary School Examination qualified candidate has to do one more year in the same School to complete the course, then alone for the latter reimbursement of tuition fee is permissible for *one year*."

3. As far as it is seen that the duration of the course is not affected by one's qualification at the time of admission (*i.e.*, Higher Secondary/-Secondary) to such course. In that case reimbursement is not admissible in respect of a student, who is admitted to the course after passing Secondary/its equivalent examination as the duration of the course is the same for Higher Secondary or Secondary School examination passed student.

4. If in the adoption of the above criterion there are any difficulties, the undeciding case may be referred to the Directorate with full facts of the case for a decision.

17

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. F. 20(1)-E. II(B)/67 dated 29-6-1968

Subject :—Reimbursement of Tuition Fees in respect of Children of Central Government Employees.

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to paragraph 2 of the Appendix to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 17 (1).E.II (B)/64 dated the 3rd June, 1964 on the above subject which lays down that the reimbursement of tuition fees will be claimed by Government servants not oftener than once in a quarter. It has been represented in the National Council of the J.C.M. on behalf of Government employees that the existing procedure of reimbursement of tuition fees on a quarterly basis, is causing financial burden on the low-paid employees and, as such, tuition fees should be reimbursed on a monthly basis. After carefully considering the above suggestion, the President is pleased to decide that where Government servants pay tuition fees on a monthly basis, the claims in respect of reimbursement of the fees may be drawn once a month in separate bills. The payment will, however, continue to be made as heretofore in arrears and not in advance.

2. The President is further pleased to decide that consequently paragraph 2 of Appendix to this Ministry's Office Memorandum dated 3rd June 1964, cited above, shall read as under :

"2. The reimbursement of tuition fees will be claimed not oftener than once in a month where fees are paid on a monthly basis. It will be claimed not oftener than once in a quarter where payment of tuition fees is not made monthly. In either cases, reimbursement of tuition fees will be allowed only in arrears and not in advance.

Note :—These claims shall be preferred in separate pay-bill forms, and not along with the monthly salary and allowances of Government employees."

3. These orders take effect from *1st July 1968.*

18

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 17(14) E. II (B)/61 dated 27-8-1968

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children of Central Government employees studying in Demonstration Multi-purpose Schools.

The undersigned is directed to invite a reference to paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Ministry's O.M. No. F. 17 (25)-E.II (B)/65 dated the 17th July, 1967 according to which even for aided schools and special types of Government schools, tuition fees reimbursable shall not exceed those prescribed by the Goverment of the State in which the schools are situated for corresponding classes in conventional Government schools. In the case of Central Government Schools, however, an exception has been made and the scale of 'tuition fees' approved by the Central Government forms the basis of reimbursement as already decided in this Ministry's O.M. No. 17

C. F. T. R. I.
FISH TECHNOLOGY EXPERIMENT STATION.
Hoige Bazaar, MANGALORE-1.

(5)-E.II (B)/65 dated 27-3-1965. A question has been raised as to how the Demonstration Multi-purpose School established by the National Council of Educational Research and Training under the Ministry of Education, Government of India, should be treated for the purpose of reimbursement of tuition fees. After careful consideration of the issue, the President is pleased to decide that the Demonstration Multi-purpose schools set up by the National Council of Educational Research and Training shall also be treated like the Central Government Schools and the scale of tuition fees approved by the Government of India shall form the basis of reimbursement irrespective of the fees approved by the State authorities for State Government Schools.

2. These orders take effect from the date of issue.

19

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 17(24)-E.II(B)/68 dated 23-1-1969

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children studying in Anglo-Indian Schools in Madras State.

Attention is invited to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F. 17 (6)-E.II(B)/65 dated the 20th July, 1965 wherein it was clarified that in schools other than Government or aided schools the tuition fees to be reimbursed should not exceed those prescribed by the Government of the State in which the school is situated for corresponding classes in Government schools. It was also clarified that for the purpose of the scheme of reimbursement, recognised schools (including Public Schools) which prepare students for the Indian School Certificate Examination should be regarded as falling in the category of "recognised unaided"—see Office Memorandum No. F. 17(30)-E.II(B)/65 dated the 11th May, 1966. Accordingly, Anglo-Indian Schools in Madras State are to be treated as recognised unaided schools for the purpose of the scheme of reimbursement of tuition fees and the tuition fees paid in respect of children studying in those schools should not be reimbursed as education is free in Madras State upto the secondary stage. It has been, however, brought to notice that reimbursement of tuition fees claimed by the Central Government employees in respect of children studying in Anglo-Indian schools in Madras State was admitted provisionally by audit pending clarification from this Ministry. This Ministry have also received representations on behalf of the Central Government employees in Madras State that recovery of fees provisionally admitted should not be effected as it would cause undue hardship to low-paid staff.

2. The matter has been considered carefully and the President is pleased to decide that recovery of fees allowed to the Central Government employees in respect of their children studying in Anglo-Indian schools in Madras State upto April, 1967, should be waived. The amounts of fees relating to this period already recovered should be refunded to the Government employees concerned.

20

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 17(1)-E. II (B)/69 dated 25-4-1969

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children of Central Government employees.

In accordance with para 2(B) (*vi*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 17(1)-E. II (B)/64 dated the 3rd June 1964 read with O.M. No. 17(4)-E. II (B)/64 dated the 4th March, 1965, reimbursement is to be restricted to tuition fees (which includes fees charged for subjects which are taught as subjects in the regular school curriculum) only and is not to cover special fees like library fee, games fee, extra curricular activity fee, etc. Accordingly, whereas science fee is reimbursable, laboratory fee is not. It has, however, been brought to the notice of Government that in Mysore State the fees charged for the pre-University Course both for Arts and Science combinations are the same and no science fee is charged separately. A laboratory fee is, however, charged separately for teaching science subjects. The President has therefore been pleased to decide that the 'laboratory fee, charged from science students of pre-University Course in Mysore State will also be reimbursable under the scheme for reimbursement of tuition fees subject to satisfaction of all other conditions laid down in the orders governing the schemes.

2. The above orders will have effect from 1.4.69 and will appply to all pending cases. Cases already settled otherwise will, however, not be re-opened.

21

G.I., M.F., O.M., No. F., 13 (3)-E. II (B)/70 dated 20-4-1970

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees.

A question has been raised whether reimbursement of tuition fees is admissible in terms of this Ministry's O.M. No. 17(1)-E.II(B)/64 dated 3.6.64 as amended from time to time in respect of children admitted to correspondence course or studying in evening Colleges run by Government or non-Government institutions which are affiliated to Universities. It is clarified that reimbursement of tuition fees is permissible in respect of children admitted to correspondence courses conducted by Universities or evening colleges affiliated to Universities as long as the basic conditions for the grant of reimbursement prescribed in the aforecited O.M. as amended from time to time are satisfied. The drawing officers and in the case of gazetted officers, the head of office should satisfy themselves in particular that the condition relating to the recognition of the institution laid down in para 2 (B) (*i*) of our O.M. dated 3.6.64 as amended by our O.M. dated 20.7.65 and the conditions prescribed in para 2 (B) (*ii*) of our O.M. dated 3.6.64 that the child should be wholly dependent upon the Govt. servant are fulfilled.

2. The M.H.A. etc. are requested to bring to the notice of all authorities including Union Territories Administrations, which are under their administrative control.

22

G.I., M.F., O.M. No. 17 (1)-E. II (B)/69 dated 27-4-1970.

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of children of Central Government employees.

In accordance with para 2(B) (*vi*) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 17 (1)-E. II (B)/64 dated the 3rd June, 1964 read with Office Memorandum No. 17 (4)-E. II (B)/64 dated the 4th March, 1965, reimbursement is to be restricted to tuition fees (which includes fees charged for subjects which are taught as subjects in the regular school curriculum) only and is not to cover special fees like library fee, games fee, extra-curricular activity fee etc. Accordingly, whereas science fee is reimbursable, laboratory fee is not to be reimbursed. It has been brought to the notice of this Ministry that in a number of States tuition fee is charged at a uniform rate both from Science students and Art/Commerce students and a laboratory fee is charged from science students in addition. It is also understood that in these states, the laboratory fee is charged for teaching science subjects and no science fee is charged separately. The President is, therefore, pleased to decide that the laboratory fee charged from science students will also be reimbursable under the scheme for reimbursement of tuition fees provided that (*i*) no Science fee is separately charged, (*ii*) the tuition fee charged from science students is not higher than that charged from Arts/Commerce students etc. and (*iii*) all other conditions laid down in the orders governing the scheme are satisfied.

2. The above orders will have effect from 1.4.1969 and will apply to all pending cases. Cases already settled otherwise will, however, not be re-opened.

23

Letter No. 33/5/69/WL dated 30-5-70 from the Director General, P. & T., New Delhi

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees.

I am directed to state that as the National Loan Scholarship is to be paid back, it will not affect the amount of tuition fee to be reimbursed under the scheme of reimbursement of tuition fees.

24

G.I., M.F. O.M. No. F.17(4)-E II(B)/70 dated 1-6-1970.

Subject :—Reimbursement of tuition fees in respect of Children of Central Government employees.

Attention is invited to paragraph 1 of this Ministry's O.M.No 17(1)-E.II(B)/64 dated 3.6.1964 on the above subject in which it has been decided that tuition fees **payable and actually paid** on behalf of their children for education in India in recognised Middle and High Schools or Higher Secondary Schools should, subject to the terms and conditions mentioned

in para 2 *ibid*, be reimbursable to Government employees atrates not exceeding those approved by the Government of the area for Government Schools. Accordingly, when Government or aided schools have to charge fee at a concessional rate from a child, whose brother or sister is also studying in a higher class in the same school or its branch in the same town, the concessional rate is the rate at which fee is **payable** for the purpose of reimbursement in terms of the aforecited decision. Administrative authorities are requested to regulate the claims of reimbursement of tuition fee strictly in the light of the position stated above.

2. As in a number of cases, Government servants are stated to have paid full fees without availing themselves of the fee concession admissible to them in terms of the regulations of the educational authorities of the area out of ignorance and as enforcing the provision in this Ministry's orders dated 3.6.64 will mean recovery of amounts reimbursed (covering periods commencing right from 1.5.1964 in certain cases) which may cause undue hardship to Government servants, the President is pleased to decide that cases wherein reimbursement has been allowed otherwise than in para 1 above need not be reopened and the payments made may be treated as regularised.

ORDERS RELATING TO RATES OF TUITION FEES PREVAILING IN GOVERNMENT AIDED SCHOOLS IN VARIOUS STATES

G I., Min. of Education, O. M. No. F. 1/64-CSU dated 13-3-65

Subject:—Reimbursement of tuition fees.

The undersigned is directed to refer to Min. of Finance O. M. No. 17 (1)/E II(B)/64 dated the 3rd June 1964, and to enclose herewith particulars of rates of tuition fees prevailing in Government aided institutions in respect of the following States/Union territories as communicated by respective Governments.

1. Punjab	2. West Bengal	3. Uttar Pradesh
4. Andhra Pradesh	5. Mysore	6. Orissa
7. Madya Pradesh	8. Kerala	9. Madras
10. Jammu & Kashmir	11. Maharashtra	12. Delhi
13. Manipur	14. Nagaland	15. Tripura
16. Laccadives Islands	17. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18. N. E. F. A.
19. Goa, Daman & Diu	20. Andaman Nicobar Islands.	

2. Rates of tuition fees prevailing in the remaining states have not as yet been received in this Ministry.

3. 45 copies of the particulars are forwarded for the use of your Ministry for circulation by you to your attached and subordinate offices and other organisations.

(1) PUNJAB

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS, PUNJAB, CHANDIGARH, LETTER NO. 457 Gr (G)-4/94-64(2) DATED THE 21-8-64

I have the honour to refer to your letter No F. 1/66/64-CSU dated 5.6.64 on the above subject and to supply the information in the prescribed proforma regarding tuition fees chargeable in various classes at the school as well as college stages in the Punjab State. The rate of tuition fees chargeable from the Pre-University classes in the various Universities in this State will be intimated to you shortly.

TUITION FEE CHARGED FOR MONTH IN

Class	Government Schools Boys Rs. P.	Government Schools Girls Rs. P.	Local Body Schools Boys Rs. P.	Local Body Schools Girls Rs. P.	Aided College Boys	Aided Schools/ University Girls
VI	—	—	3.00	1.50	3.00	1.50
VII	—	—	4.50	2.25	4.50	2.25
VIII	—	—	4.50	2.25	4.60	2.25
IX	*6-00 **7-00	*3-00 **4-00	As in the Government Schools			
X	*6-00 **8-00	*3-00 **5-00				
XI	**9-00	**6-00				

Note: (1) *denotes rates in higher schools and **in Higher Secondary Schools.

(2) Rates shown against classes IX to XI in Government schools may be read with the State Free Education Scheme (copy enclosed).

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PUNJAB, LETTER NO. 64/16/5-63 SE DATED THE 12TH AUGUST 1964

Subject—Review of the policy of re-imposition of fees in Government Secondary schools and training institutions.

Government have reconsidered the policy regarding re-imposition of fees in Government secondary schools and training institutions and have taken the following decision.

1. There is to be free education for boys and girls upto 8th class in all Government schools as it was previously. In 9th and 10th classes of Government High Schools, in 9th, 10th and 11th classes of Government Higher Secondary and in Government JBT classes the position will be as under :

(*a*) (*i*) The education will continue to be free in cases of students belonging to Harijans whose parents/guardians income is upto Rs. 1200 per annum. The term "Harijan" includes Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other backward classes already covered by the Harijan (Education) Welfare Scheme.

(*ii*) There is to be free education for Backward classes as already defined by Government. The Backward classes mentioned here have been defined as all the residents of Punjab whose family income is less than Rs. 1000/- per annum irrespective of the fact as to which caste, community or class they belong to and what professions they are following.

(*b*) There is also to be free education for girls the income of whose parents/guardians is between Rs. 1200 to Rs. 3000 per annum in the case of Harijans as defined in sub para (*a*) (*i*) above and

Rs. 1000 to Rs. 3000 in the case of other classes backward referred to in sub para (*a*) (*ii*) above and non-backward classes. The boys coming under these categories are to be charged fees at half the rates.

(*c*) The boys whose parents/guardians' income exceeds Rs. 3000 per annum are to be charged fees at full rates. The girls coming under this category are to be charged fees at half the rates.

(*d*) No tuition fee is to be levied on the children of serving defence personnel and on the children of defence personnel who may have been killed or disabled during the current national emergency but after the national emergency is over no fees should be charged from the children of defence personnel who may have been killed or disabled during the currency of the national emergency.

2. The fees are to be charged at the rates prescribed in Punjab Government memo C. No. 1447-ED 1 (4E)/63/S/14 dated 23-3-1963, endorsed to the field officers with this office endorsement No. 6/11-62 SE dated the 28th March 63. The free education of fees imply tuition fees. These orders are not applicable to special or model schools where higher rates of fees have been prescribed.

3. The above decision is to be given effect from the 1st July 1963. You should, therefore, ensure that necessary instructions are issued to the Government institutions immediately. A certificate to the effect that these instructions have been circulated amongst the Government educational institutions under you should be sent to this office within a week of the receipt of this letter.

4. The above orders may come into conflict with certain provision of the Punjab Education Code and Government have to be approached for certain clarification. You should intimate if you need any clarification at once.

5. Necessary instructions regarding verification of income will be issued shortly.

(2) WEST BENGAL

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, WEST BENGAL, LETTER NO. 2689 DATED 10- 7-1964

Subject :— Educational concessions to the children of Central Government employees.

The amount of tuition fee actually charged in various categories of schools in the state as required by you in your letter under reference is noted below for your information.

	V & VI	VII & VIII	IX & X
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs P.
A. *Government Schools*			
1. Calcutta & Howarh	5.00	5.00	6.00
2. District Towns & Industrial Areas	4.00	4.50	5.00
3. Rural Areas	3.00	3.75	4.50
B. *Aided High Schools*			
1 Calcutta & Howrah	5.00	5.50	6.00
2. District Towns & Industrial Areas	4.00	4.50	5.00
3. Rural Areas	3.00	3.75	4.50

In Anglo-Indian Schools tuition fees are charged at higher rates which vary from school to school.

(3) UTTAR PRADESH

GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH LETTER NO. E/1854-XV-E-30 (18) /64 DATED 29-7-1964

Subject :—Educational concession to the children of Central Government employees.

With reference to the Government of India, Ministry of Education's letter No. F 1/66/64-CSU dated June 5, 1964 I am directed to enclose the required information in the prescribed proforma about the exact amount of tuition fees charged in various categories of schools in this state.

Classes	Tuition fee charged per month in		
	Government school	Local body school	Aided school
VI	Nil	Nil	Nil
VII	4.50	4.50	4.50
VIII	4.50	4.50	4.50
IX	4.50	4.50	4.50
X	4.50	4.50	4.50
XI	8.75	8.75	8.75
XII	8.75	8.75	8.75

(4) ANDHRA PRADESH

COPY OF LETTER NO. 2622/GC 2/64-4 DATED 30-7-64 FROM GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH (EDUCATION DEPARTMENT) TO THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, NEW DELHI.

Subject :—Educational concessians to the children of Central Government Employees.

With reference to the letter first cited, I am directed to furnish the required information in the enclosed proforma.

Upto Class VIII education is free and no tuition fees are levied.

There is no uniform rate of tuition fees in aided schools. The rates of tuition fees in aided schools differ from school to school. As such the rates of fees in respect of aided schools are not furnished. Tuition fees are levied for 10 months in a year in Secondary Schools in this State.

Class	Tuition Fee charged per month in		
	Govt. Schools	Local Body Schools	Aided Schools
1	2	3	4
Class VI	...	...	...
Class VII	...	...	...
Class VIII	...	...	...
Clss IX			
Andhra Area (both Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools)	6.00	6.00	...
Telengana Area (Secondary Schools)			
(*a*) Schools in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities.	1.31	1.31	...
(*b*) Schools in Districts.	0.86	0.86	...
Telengana (Higher Secondary Schools)			
(*a*) Schools in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities.			
Boys ...	4.00	4.00	...
Girls ...	2.00	2.00	...
(*b*) Schools in District			
Boys ...	3.00	3.00	...
Girls ...	2.00	2.00	...
Class X			
Andhra Area (both Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools) ...	6.50	6.50	...

1	2	3	4
Telengana Area (*Secondary Schools*)			
(*a*) Schools in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities ...	1.50	1.50	...
(*b*) Schools in District ...	0.86	0.86	...
Telengana Area (*Higher Secondary Schools*)			
(*a*) Schools in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities			
Boys	4.00	4.00	...
Girls ...	2.00	2.00	...
(*b*) Schools in District			
Boys ...	3.00	3.00	...
Girls ...	2.00	2.00	...
Class XI			
Audhra Area (*both Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools*) ...	7.00	7.00	...
Telengana Area (*Secondary Schools*)			
(*a*) Schools in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities	1.75	1.75	...
(*b*) Schools in Districts	1.07	1.07	...
Telengana Area (*Higher Secondary Schools*)			
(*a*) Schools in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities ...			
Boys ...	4.00	4.00	...
Girls ...	2.00	2.00	...

1	2	3	4
(*b*) Schools in Districts			
Boys ...	3.00	3.00	...
Girls ...	2.00	2.00	...
Class XII			
Andhra Area (*Higher Secondary Schools only*)	...	...	...
Telengana Area (*Higher Secondary Schools only*)			
(*a*) Schools in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities			
Boys ...	4.00	4.00	...
Girls ...	2.00	2.00	...
(*b*) Schools in Districts			
Boys ...	3.00	3.00	...
Girls ...	2.00	2.00	...

(5) MYSORE

JOINT DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE, LETTER NO. L. DIS (A2) 1030-REF-9/64 DATED 12-6-64

Subject :—*Education concessions to the children of Central Government Employees.*

With reference to the above subject I enclose herewith a statement showing the rate of tuition fee prescribed to be collected in both Government and Non-government secondary schools in the State.

In this connection I am to state that as per provisions of the Grant-in-aid code for secondary schools, the aided institutions can collect tuition fee at higher rate but not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard rate with the previous permission of the Director of Public Instructions. The tuition fee is being collected at the prescribed rates for 10 months in the year commencing from June to the end of March of each year.

Statement showing the rate of tuition fee collected in the Mysore State

Class	Govt. Schools	Local body Schools	Aided Schools
V, VI, VII	Primary education is free in the State		
VIII	4.00	4.00	4.00
IX	5.00	5.00	5.00
X	5.50	5.50	5.50
XI	6.00	6.00	6.00
XII	...	...	...

Note. The standard rate of fees to be collected in Aided Schools as per para 62 of the Grant-in-aid Code for Secondary Schools, *i.e.*, Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 5.50 and Rs. 6 for standards VIII, IX, X and XI respectively. According to para 66 of the said Code the scale of fees in aided schools should not be less than that in Government institutions in the same grade.

According to para 64 of the said grant-in-aid code there is no objection for the aided institutions to charge a higher rate of fee not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard rates with the previous permission of the Director of Public Instruction. The number of instalments is to be counted as 10. The number of instalments should be from June to March.

(6) ORISSA

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA, LETTER NO. 726-E/V EM 248/64 DATED 11-1-1965

Subject :—Educational concessions to the Children of Central Government employees.

I am directed to invite a reference to your Ministrys' letter No. F. 1/66/64-CSU dated 5-6-1964 on the subject noted above and to furnish below the rates of tuition fees in different classes of M.E. Schools, H.E. and Higher Secondary Schools in the State in the prescribed proforma as desired. Pupils belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward tribes are exempted from payment of fees.

Class	Tuition fee Charged per month in		
	Govt. schools	Local Board Schools	Aided schools
V	1.50	1.50	1.50
VI	2.00	2.00	2.00
VII	2.25	2.25	2.25
VIII	2.50	2.50	2.50
IX	3.00	3.00	3.00
X	3.75	3.75	3.75
XI	4.00	4.00	4.00
XII	5.00	5.00	5.00
Pre-University			
Arts (*a*) Science	8.00	8.00	8.00
-do- (*b*) -do-	9.00	9.00	9.00
With biology as 4th Subject	10.00	10.00	10.00

The following are the fees rates for the girl students in the Secondary Schools—government aided or controlled by local bodies.

(*a*) No fees are levied from girl students reading in the primary and middle stages upto the class VI.

(*b*) Girls from scheduled castes and hill tribes are exempted from payment of fees at all stages of education.

(*c*) Girls students reading in class VII and above who do not come under the category (*b*) above are—

(*i*) exempted from paying tuition fees if their parents or natural guardians are not assessed to income-tax or agricultural income-tax when it is introduced in the state, and

(*ii*) required to pay only half fees if their parents or natural guardians are assessed to income-tax (or agricultural income-tax).

Girl students reading in the Pre-University classes are required to pay full fees if their parents and natural guardians are assessed to income-tax or

agricultural income-tax and those whose parents and natural guardians are not assessed to income-tax or agricultural income-tax are required to pay half fees.

(7) MADHYA PRADESH

GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH EDUCATION DEPTT., LETTR NO. 11672/2377/20/3 DATED JULY 1964

Subject :—Educational concessions to the children of Central Government employees.

I am directed to refer to Dr. F. D. Shukla's letter No. F-1-66/64-CSU dt. the 15 June 1964 on the above mentioned subject and to say that the fees in the Government Higher Secondary Schools situated in the Madhya Pradesh State are being charged from the students as per practice of the old integrated units of the four states, Bhopal, Mahakoshal, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh. The students reading upto middle schools standard are not charged the tuition fees throughout the whole state of new Madhya Pradesh.

2. The tuition fees charged in the Government Higher Secondary schools of the four integrated units are shown in the appended proforma enclosed.

3. The non-government aided Higher Secondary schools and local body schools charge fee at the corresponding rates in the Government schools.

Classes	Tuition fees charged per month in			
	Government schools	Local body schools	Aided schools	
	Mahakoshal	Madhya Bharat	Bhopal	Vindhya Pradesh
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
VI, VII & VIII Govt. Higher Secondary schools	Free	Free	Free	Free
IX	6.00	2.62	2.00	
X	6.00	3.00	2.00	
XI	6.00	3.00	2.00	

*The tuition fee is charged at Rs. 3 p. m. for each of Higher Secondary classes from these students only whose parents and guardians pay income-tax or agriculture income-tax.

(8) KERALA

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS. TRIVANDRUM, LETTER NO. L. DIS H. 4/64320/64 DATED 16-6-1964

Subject :—Fees—Tuition fees charged in schools for general education in Kerala.

In schools for general education in this State, standard V is considered as belonging to middle school classes. No tuition fee is collected upto and including standard VIII. Local body schools *i.e.*, schools conducted by Panchayats are also deemed as aided schools for purposes of fee collection.

Classes	Tuition fees charged per month in			
	Govt. schools	Local body schools	Aided schools	Remarks
Standard IX	6.00	6.00	6.00	Eight instalments in a year.
Standard X S.S.L.C.	6.00	6.00	6.00	

(9) MADRAS

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS, MADRAS LETTER NO. RC. 1275-E3/64 DATED 20-6-1964

Subject :—Educational concessions to the children of Central Government Employess Certain particulars regarding the collection of tuition fees—regarding

The information required in your letter cited above is furnished in the proforma enclosed.

Class	Tuition fee charged per month in		
	Govt. schools	Local body schools	Aided schools
V*	With effect from academic year 1964-65 the practice of levying tuition fees in Secondary Schools has been abolished. Education has thus become free upto and inclusive of standard XI in Secondary Schools in this State.		
VI			
VII			
VIII			
IX			
X			
XI			

*Information to be given only if this class belongs to the middle stage of schools in the state.

(10) JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, SRINAGAR, LETTER NO. G/14/6749-50 DATED 18-8-1964

Subject :—Educational concession to the children of Central Government employees.

With reference to the above noted subject, I have to say that education is free from the Primary to Post-Graduate stage in the State.

(11) MAHARASHTRA

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPTT., LETTER NO. EFG 1064 DATED 24/31-7-1964.

Subject :—Educational concessions to the children of Central Government employees.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. FI/66/64 CSU dated the 5th June 1964 on the subject mentioned above and to enclose herewith the requisite information as desired by you.

An extract copy of Rule 49 of the code for recognition of and grant-in-aid to non-government secondary schools in the State of Maharashtra :

RULE 49 : RATES OF TUITION FEES

49.1. In recognised secondary schools only approved rates of fees shall be charged. The following standard rates are prescribed for different areas of the State :

Area	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
(*a*) Greater Bombay	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00
(*b*) Poona, Nagpur, Sholapur	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00
(*c*) Other areas	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00

49.2. Aided schools may be allowed to raise their fees upto $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard rates with previous notice of at least three months prior to the commencement of the academic year to the parents and guardians provided they obtain specific sanction from the Education Officer concerned for the same. In the case of schools situated in backward areas or attended mainly by poor children and in other deserving cases, schools shall obtain specific sanction from the Education Officer concerned to charge fee ower than the standard rates of fees.

49.3. Unaided schools may be allowed to raise their fees beyond $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard rates with previous approval of the Director.

49.4. Schools are allowed to charge admission fees not more than one month's tuition fee of the standard to which the pupil is admitted.

49.5. In the case of High Schools the minimum rates of fees shall be fixed at half of those prescribed for Day Secondary Schools in the area.

STATEMENT 'A'

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RATES OF TUITION FEES CHARGED IN GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE MAHARASHTRA STATE

Region	Tuition fees charged per month per pupil								
	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Pre-University
Western Maharashtra Vidarbha	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	...	...
(*a*) Non-agriculturist	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	6.00 5.40*	6.00 5.40*	6.00 5.40*	...	...
(*b*) Agriculturists	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	5.40 4.80*	5.40 4.80*	5.40 4.80*	...	...
(*c*) Girls ...	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	2.40	2.40	2.40	...	...
Marathwada[1]	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	...	...

*For Government schools in Chanda District only. Lower rate of fees charged in Classes IX to XI.

1. Rates of fees in Government secondary schools in Marathwada have been revised as per Government resolution E. & S. W. D. No. SSN-3462-Endt. 7-5-1963.

(12) DELHI STATE

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION, NEW DELHI, MEMORANDUM NO. D.E. 106 (R)/FEES/GEN 61-62 DATED 10-1-1962

Subject :—Charging of fees and funds in the schools.

Consequent on the issue of recent orders by the Delhi Administration regarding introduction of free education upto class VIII communicated to the Heads of Schools *vide* this Directorate Circular letter No. F 2 (102) 59-Edn (P) dated 22-4-1961 it has since become necessary to amend fees and funds circular. The rates of fees and funds chargeable from the students with effect from 1st May 1961 are shown on the reverse of this letter.

The fees and funds other than those prescribed by this Directorate overleaf are not to be charged from the students of the school under any circumstances.

The Heads of Government and Government Aided Schools are instructed not to charge any compulsory fees or donations from the students or their parents/guardians which is in contravention of existing departmental orders issued to schools from time to time.

If any aided school wishes to invite voluntary contributions from parents or guardians for building purposes, they should address and appeal to the parents/guardians, get it from them in writing that they are prepared to contribute and if the amount to be contributed is indicated in their acceptance letter there should be no objection to the school receiving the contributions on the dates other than those when fees are realised. Such voluntary contributions, however, be not received on monthly basis but appeal to be made once or twice a year.

However, in order to enable the private managements to cope with extra expenditure incurred by them on teaching of special objects they will be permitted to levy special fees on *paid-pro-quo* basis for special subjects with the prior approval of Director of Education through Zonal Inspectors/ Inspectoresses. The Heads of Schools are requested kindly to furnish the details of special subjects proposed to be taught by them in their schools along with suggestions and justifications for levying additional fees for each subject direct to the Inspectors/Inspectoresses of schools under whose jurisdiction the school falls.

The following rates of fees and funds are to be charged in all Government and Aided Schools in Delhi Administration.

Classes	FEES PER MONTH					
	Govt. & aided boys schools		For Govt. Girls schools		For aided girls schools	
	I Grade	II Grade	I Grade	II Grade	I Grade	II Grade
IX	8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	4.40	3.30
X	9.00	7.00	5.00	3.50	5.50	3.85
XI	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	6.60	4.40

Note—First grade fees is to be charged from students whose parents' income is Rs. 5,000 or above per annum Second grade fees is applicable to students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 5,000 per annum.

An additional fees of 0.50 per month per subject is chargeable from the students taking science in Higher Secondary classes. An additional fees of Re. 1/- per month is chargeable from pupils taking Music.

An admission fee of Rs. 3 is chargeable in the Higher Secondary Department Promotion from the middle department to the Higher Secondary department shall be treated as first admission for which admission fees is to be charged. In case a student has already paid an admission fee at the time of his admission no admission fee is to be charged on transfer of the student to the higher secondary department of the same school or another school under the same management. In this connection para 3 of this Directorate letter No. F2 (120) 56 Edn (P) dated 27th June 1964 stands superseded.

No admission fee shall be charged from a student exempted from the payment of fees and only half the prescribed admission fee shall be charged when a student is admitted at half rates.

A fresh admission fee at full rates shall be payable on re-admission of a student who himself withdraws his name or whose name is struck off the rolls as a disciplinary measure on account of absence, non-payment of fees, etc.

RECOGNISED SCHOOL FUNDS

Name of the fund	Higher Sec. Deptt.	Middle Deptt.	Primary Deptt.
1. Games & audio-visual fund	Equal to the month's fee payable in two equal instalments in July & Dec. every year.	Equal to one month's tuition fees at old rates in two equal instalments in July & Dec. every year.	0.06 p.m.
2. Reading room and magazine fund	0.12 p.m.	0.12 p.m.	nil
3. Red cross, scouting pupil societies funds and poor funds.	0.19 p.m.	0.19 p.m.	0.05 p.m.
4. Medical fund.	0.25 p.m.	0.25 p.m.	0.25 p.m.
5. Examination and ink fund.	0.27	0.27	0.02
6. Domestic science fund.	0.50 p.m.	From the girl students of VII to XI classes only.	

(13) MANIPUR

Classes	Tuition fee charged per month in	
	Govt. Schools	Local body schools Aided schools
V, VI, VII, VIII	No fee is charged on education upto Class VIII which is free	
IX	Rs. 2.50	The rate is a bit higher than the Government schools. The rate varies from school to school.
X	Rs. 3.00	
XI	Higher secondary schools have not yet been started.	

(14) NAGALAND

NAGALAND GOVERNMENT, ENDORSEMENT NO. EDS/249/63 DATED 22-6-1964

No tuition fee is charged in classes V to XII

(15) TRIPURA

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, AGARTALA, LETTER No. F. 7(4)/64 DATED 22-6-1964

Subject:—Educational concessions to the children of Central Government employees.

I am directed to invite reference to your letter No. F. 1/66/64, CSU dated 5th June, 1964 on the subject noted above and to furnish the required information in the annexure.

ANNEXURE

Classes	*Tuition fee per month in Govt. schools*
VI—VIII	Free
IX—XI	Rs. 3.00

Note 1.—There are no local body schools or colleges in Tripura.

Note 2.—School education ends with XI class.

(16) LACCADIVES ISLAND

ADMINISTRATOR, UNION TERRITORY OF LACCADIVES, KOZHIKODE, LETTER No. 4/41/64 AC 2 DATED 13-6-64

Subject :— Educational concession to the children of Central Government employees.

Please refer to the letter cited. There are no colleges in this Union Territory. No fees, either tuition fees or special fees are charged in the Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Classes in any of the schools in this Union Territory.

(17) DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

ADMINISTRATOR, DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI, SILVASSA, LETTER No. EDN/3777/1230 DATED 16-6-1964.

Subject : Education concessions to the children of Central Government employees.

Please refer to your letter No. F. 1/66/64-CSU dated 5th June 1964 on the above subject. No tuition fees are charged in the Primary and Secondary Schools of this Territory. Moreover, there are no colleges in this territory.

(18) NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY LETTER NO. ED. 3/76/59 DATED 24-7-64

Subject :—Educational concessions to the children of Central Government employees.

With reference to your letter No. 1/66/64-CSU dated 5th June 1964 on the subject indicated above, I have the honour to enclose herewith the proforma duly filled in for favour of your necessary action.

Classes V to XII ...Tuition fee charged in Government schools Nil. No local body schools or aided schools in N.E.F.A.

(19) GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, LETTER NO. 4845/2 DATED 27-6-1964

Subject :—Educational concessions to the children of Central Government employees.

With reference to your above letter I beg to inform you that the tuition fees actually charged in this Union Territory are as follows :

Secondary Schools	Rs.
Standard V	5.00 p.m.
Standard VI	5.50 p.m.
Standard VII	6.00 p.m.

Standard VIII	6.50 p.m.
Standard IX	7.00 p.m.
Standard X	7.50 p.m,
Standard XI	8.00 p.m.

(20) ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY, ANDAMAN LETTER NO. 17-4/64-G DATED 29-6-1964

Subject :—Educational concessions to the children of Central Government employees.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. F. 1/66/- CSU dated 5th June 1964 received here on 25th Juue 1964 on the subject mentioned above and to say that education upto Higher Secondary stage in Government schools in this territory is free. There is no college or university in this territory. There are also no schools run by local bodies.

Information regarding the tuition fees charged by the aided schools is being collected and will be sent shortly.

III

PAYMENT OF HOSTEL SUBSIDY

1. Origin

(1) In paragraph 7 of Chapter XLI of their report, the Second Pay Commission had recommended the introduction of a scheme of educational assistance in the form of hostel subsidy to Central Government employees in respect of their children. The orders issued by Government are a consequence of these recommendations.

(2) **Broad outline.** The scheme provides educational assistance in the form of "hostel subsidy" to Central Government employees, whose pay is debitable to Civil Estimates, in respect of their children studying in schools established by the Ministry of Education, under the Central School Scheme.*

(3) **Date of effect.** Ist October, 1965.

2. Persons who are eligible

(1) (*a*) All permanent and quasi-permanent non-gazetted Government servants, and (*b*) temporary non-gazetted Government servants who have put in not less than one year's service.

(2) State Government servants on deputation with the Central Government.

3. Cases where subsidy is not admissible

(1) India based staff serving in Missions abraod who receive educational assistance under the Indian Foreign Service Rules.

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*The Details of the "Central School Scheme" are given in Appendix V.

(2) Deceased, retired or discharged Government servants.

(3) When the child continues for more than two academic years in the same class.

(4) In respect of children for whom children's educational allowance is claimed under separate orders.

(5) Where the child is in receipt of any scholarship. Hostel subsidy may be given if the scholarship offered is not accepted.

4. Conditions for grant of subsidy

(1) **About the school.** Admissible for education upto the Higher Secondary stage in any school covered by the Central Schools Scheme.

(2) **Food charges only.** The subsidy is only for food charges and not for lodging, electricity and water charges.

(3) **Legality and dependency of conditions.** The subsidy will be admissible only in respect of the Government servant's legitimate children including step-children and adopted children (where adoption is recognised) who are dependent on the Government servant.

(4) **Residential condition.** The subsidy will be admissible only when the child or children study in a school away from the station at which the Government servant is posted and/or is residing.

(5) **Where both husband and wife are Central Government servants.** In this case the subsidy will be admissible in respect of one of them only. But if the pay of either of them exceeds Rs. 349 p.m. it will not be admissible.

(6) **Pay limits.** The subsidy is admissible to non-gazetted Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 349 p.m. Marginal adjustment is made in the case of Government servants whose pay exceed Rs. 349 p.m.

(7) **Definition of Pay.** As defined in F. R. 9 (21) (*a*). For those retaining 'existing scales' of pay under C.C.S. (R.P.) Rules, 1960, Pay includes 'dearness pay'. Pay does not include the pay drawn by the Government servant spouse in a State Government or private employment.

Note. In the case of suspension or leave, pay prior to such suspension or leave is taken into account.

(8) Allocation. Debitable to the same head of account to which the Government servant's pay and allowances are debited. To be booked under the detailed head "Central Schools Hostel Subsidy" to be opened.

5. Quantum of subsidy

(1) Rate of subsidy

Pay range	*Amount of subsidy*
Upto Rs. 125 p.m.	Rs. 47.50 p.m.
Rs. 126 to Rs. 255 p.m.	Rs. 42.50 p.m.
Rs. 226 to Rs. 349 p.m.	Rs. 35.00 p.m.

(2) If the total monthly food charges fall short of Rs. 55 p.m. during any period, corresponding reduction, equal to the amount by which the charges fall short of Rs. 55 will be made in the subsidy payable for that period.

(3) If at any time the total monthly food charges exceed Rs. 55, no subsidy will be admissible in regard to such excess.

(4) Limit regarding number of children. The subsidy will be admissible in respect of not more than three children at a time.

(5) Limit in conjunction with children's Educational Allowance. The total number of children for whom the subsidy under this scheme and the Children's Educational Allowance is drawn should not exceed four in all.

6. What the Government servant should do

(1) He should get a certificate from the Principal giving particulars of the date of admission of the child and the period for which food charges at a specific rate per month are payable during the year.

(2) He should produce this certificate to his office and claim payment of hostel subsidy due to him on the basis of his pay.

(3) He should give an undertaking in the prescribed proforma that he would intimate changes in the rates or the withdrawal of the child from the hostel.

(4) He should pay the Principal the food charges in full from month to month, and produce the hostel receipts for the payment of the first month immediately after such payment.

(5) He should thereafter produce such receipts every six months.

(6) He should furnish a certificate each month, that the amount of subsidy drawn by him during the previous month had been utilised by him towards payment of food charges for his child for the month.

7. What the drawing/disbursing officer should do

(1) He should scrutinise the claim and pay the amount in advance for each month along with the Goverment's pay and allowances for that month.

(2) He should certify on the bills every month that the necessary certificates have been obtained.

ORDERS RELATING TO PAYMENT OF HOSTEL SUBSIDY

1

G.I., Min. of Education, O.M. No. F. 1/26/63-CSU dated 30-9-1965

Subject :—Payment of hostel subsidy to Central Government employees in respect of their children studying in residential schools under the Central Schools Scheme.

The undersigned is directed to say that the President, after considering the recommendation of the Pay Commission regarding the introduction of a scheme to provide educational facilities and subsidised hostels to the children of transferable Central Government employees, has been pleased to decide that "hostel subsidy" will be allowed to Central Government employees, whose pay is debitable to Civil Estimates, in accordance with the terms and conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 below, in respect of the children studying in schools established by the Ministry of Education under the Central Schools Scheme.

2. (A) Eligibility

(*i*) All permanent and quasi-permanent non-gazetted Government servants and temporary non-gazetted Government servants who have put in not less than one year's service and whose pay does not exceed Rs. 349 per month will be eligible for the grant of subsidy, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down hereunder.

(*ii*) Where both the Government servant and his wife or her husband are in Government service, the subsidy will not be admissible in respect of one of them only, provided that it will not be admissible if the pay of either of them exceeds Rs. 349 per month.

Notes : (*a*) Pay for the above purpose means pay as defined in F.R. 9(21) (*a*) and in the case of a Government servant who has elected to retain the existing scales under the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1960, also includes dearness pay, as defined under Finance Ministry's O.M. No. 6 (5)-E. II/53, dated 9-5-63.

(*b*) Pay for the above purpose does not include, and is irrespective of the pay drawn by a Government servant's spouse in a State Government or private employment.

(*iii*) The subsidy will be admissible to a Government servant who is on duty under suspension or on leave, including leave preparatory to retirement. It will not be admissible to deceased, retired

or discharged Government servants. If a Government servant dies, retires or is discharged during an academic session, the subsidy will be admissible till the end of that academic year. The subsidy will *not* be admissible where a Government servant is dismissed or removed from service as a disciplinary measure.

Note : The pay with reference to which the allowance will be given, while a Government servant is under suspension or on leave, will be the pay admissible to him at the time he was placed under suspension or proceeded on leave.

(B) Conditions for the Grant of Subsidy

(*i*) The subsidy will be admissible only when the child or children of a Government servant study in a school away from the station at which he/she is posted and/or is residing.

(*ii*) The subsidy will be admissible only for food charges in the hostel during the academic session. No subsidy will be admissible in respect of lodging electricity and water charges.

(*iii*) The subsidy will be admissible only in respect of the Government servant's legitimate children including step-children and adopted children (where adoption is recognised under the personal law of the Government servant) who are wholly dependent on the Government servant.

(*iv*) The subsidy will be admissible for education up to the Higher Secondary stage in any school covered by the Central Schools Scheme. It will be paid in respect of any student for not more than two academic years in the same class.

(*v*) The subsidy will be admissible in respect of not more than three Children at a time.

(*vi*) The subsidy in respect of a child will *not* be admissible under the scheme if the child is in receipt of any scholarship. Benefit under the scheme may, however, be given if the scholarship offered to the child is not accepted.

(*vii*) The subsidy will be admissible to State Government servants on deputation with the Central Government.

(*viii*) The subsidy will *not* be admissible to India-based staff serving in Missions abroad who receive educational assistance under the Indian Foreign Service Rules.

(*ix*) The subsidy will *not* be admissible in respect of children for whom children's educational allowance is drawn by their parents under Ministry of Finance O.M. No. 10 (1)-Est. (Spl)/60, dated 30th January, 1962. The total number of children for whom the subsidy under this scheme and the Children's Educational Allowance is drawn should not exceed four in all.

(*x*) Government servants in receipt of pay in excess of Rs. 349 will be entitled to a subsidy equal to the amount of subsidy admissible

to a Government servant drawing Rs. 349, reduced by the amount by which the former's pay is in excess of Rs. 349.

(C) Rate of Subsidy

The rate of subsidy will be as follows, provided, however, that, if the total monthly food charges payable fall short of Rs. 55 per month during any period, a corresponding reduction, equal to the amount by which the charges fall short of Rs. 55, will be made in the subsidy payable for that period.

Pay range	*Amount of subsidy to be paid*
Upto Rs. 125 p.m.	Rs. 47.50 P. per month
Rs. 126 to 255 p.m.	Rs. 42.50 P. per month
Rs. 226 to 349 p m.	Rs. 35.00 P. per month

If at any time the total monthly food charges exceed Rs. 55, no subsidy will be admissible in regard to such excess.

(D) Procedure of Payment of Subsidy

At the beginning of the school year, the Principal will issue a certificate to the parent, giving particulars of date of admission of the child and the period of which food charges at a specific rate per month are payable during the year. The Government servant will produce this certificate to his office and claim payment of hostel subsidy due to him, on the basis of his pay. He will undertake to inform his employer forthwith if any change in the particulars of charges or the period for which they are charged is effected and also in the event of his withdrawing his child from the hostel. Forms of application for subsidy and certificate from the Principal are appended. The Drawing and Disbursing Officer will scrutinise the claim and pay the amount in advance for each month along with the Government servant's pay and allowances for that month. The Government servant will pay the Principal the full food charges at the specified rate from month to month and produce the hostel receipts for the payment of the first month immediately after such payment, for verification by the drawing and Disbursing Officer and, thereafter, such receipts shall be produced every six months. The Government servant will also furnish a certificate each month, that the amount of subsidy drawn by him during the previous month had been utilised by him towards payment of food charges for his child for that month. The Drawing and Disbursing Officer will certify on the bills every month that the necessary certificates have been obtained.

3. The expenditure on account of hostel subsidy will be debitable to the same head of account to which the Government servant's pay and allowances are debited and shall be booked under the detailed head "Central Schools Hostel Subsidy" to be opened for the purpose.

4. These orders take effect from the 1st October, 1965.

5. These orders are issued with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance *vide* their u.o. No. 2301/Education Unit/E. 5 dated 28-9-1965.

APPLICATION FOR HOSTEL SUBSIDY FROM GOVERNMENT SERVANT

My child, (name)..... ..... who is studying in a Central School, was admitted to the hostel of the school on (date) .....A certificate from the Principal of the School, giving particulars of date of admission and period for which food charges are payable, is enclosed. I request that the hostel subsidy, due to me, on account of this child, may be paid to me, in advance, each month.

I undertake to inform my employer forthwith if any change in the particulars of the charges or the period for which they are charged is effected and also in the event of my withdrawing my child from the hostel. I also undertake to produce the hostel receipt for the payment of the first month immediately after payment and, thereafter, at the end of every six months period, the receipts from the hostel for the amount paid by me during that period.

Signature of

Govt. servant.....

Date..... Designation.....

(full name of School) (Name of place)

.....

(A Central School established by the Government of India, Ministry of Education).

Particulars of boarder admitted to the hostel and charges payable during the School year.....

1. Name of boarder.....
2. Name of parent.....
3. Class to which admitted.....
4. Date of admission in the hostel..... .....
5. Period during the year for which food charges are payable

	From	To
(1)	.....	.....
(2)	.....	.....
(3)	.....	.....
(4)	.....	.....

6. Rate of food charges per month fixed for the year. ....

Signature..... .....

Principal.

Date .....

IV

CHAPTER XLI—SECOND PAY COMMISSION'S REPORT

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

1. The Varadachariar Commission had recommended that the Government should contribute 75 per cent of the tuition fees payable for the education of their children by class IV and 50 per cent of such fees payable by Class III employees drawing a salary not exceeding Rs 100 per mensem. The contribution, it was recommended, might be given upto the Higher Secondary stage, and a corresponding stage of technical education.

2. The Government did not accept the Varadachariar Commission's recommendation on the grounds (*a*) that the spread of education should be uniform among all classes of the population, and the children of Government servants should not be treated as a privileged class ; (*b*) that there would be numerous practical difficulties in the way of successful working of the recommended scheme in a manner calculated fairly evenly to distribute the benefits among all employees : (*c*) that schemes of educational assistance had been tried and abandoned in other countries such as the United Kingdom ; (*d*) that the grantee of an allowance might encourage the employees to send their children to the more expensive schools; and (*e*) that, in some places where there were on schools no benefit could be derived.

3. Some of the employees' organisations have made a grievance of the fact that the Varadachariar Commission's recommendations regarding educational assistance were not accepted by the Government ; and they have asked us to reiterate those recommendations. There are arguments—based on fundamental as well as practical considerations—both for and against a scheme of educational assistance of the kind that had been recommended by the Varadachariar Commission. The majority of us do not consider it neccessary to go into those arguments for the reason that the total additional benefits which in our judgment can reasonably be recommended in the present circumstances do not permit of a large amount being channelled into educational assistance and that the employees themselves would not wish to have a smaller increase in their salary in order that educational assistance could be recommended for their children. One of us, however, thinks that far from being objectionable for any fundamental reasons, an educational allowance is a particularly desirable form of benefit for the staff in the lower pay ranges. He would, therefore, recommend the

grant of an educational allowance, more or less on the lines of what, it is understood, was contemplated by the Government in 1955-56 (with appropriate modifications) but not pursued, and which was then estimated to cost about five crores annually. He would leave it to the Government to decide whether this additional cost could be undertaken over and above the cost of various other recommendations made in this Report ; and if the Government think that it cannot be, he would prefer the diversion of a portion of the proposed increase in the minimum remuneration from the present Rs. 75 to Rs. 80 and of other corresponding increases (which together are likely to involve a commitment of between eleven and twelve crores annually) to the grant of this educational allowance and readjustment of the pay scales accordingly.

4. So far we have referred only to educational assistance for employees in the lower pay ranges as, in essence, an element of remuneration. There are, however, other educational problems of Central Government employees, which arise from the practice of transfer from one part of the country to another. The problems concern about 78,000 employees – about 4·37 per cent., of the total—of whom about 64,000 are class III and about 14,000 Class I and II employees.

5. When an employee is posted to an area where the medium of instruction is not the mother tongue of his children, or the language through which they were receiving instruction before the posting, he is faced with the difficult choice of sending his children to a residential school which may or may not be satisfactory but is always expensive or to have them admitted to a school at the place of his new posting even though this may involve a change both in the medium of instruction and in the syllabus. In the past also, Central Government employees belonging to one linguistic area were posted in another ; but there was no serious difficulty so long as English was the medium of instruction at the Secondary stage practically throughout the country. Moreover, at the bigger places there were schools preparing for the Cambridge School Certificate which had a common syllabus as well as a common medium of instruction. These schools are still there, but their number in relation to the increased demand for education they provide, is inadequate ; and there is a growing feeling, moreover, that there should be an indigenous system of schools, with a uniform syllabus and a common medium or media of instruction, and affiliated to an all India body. There is also the further difficulty that while the schools preparing for the Cambridge School Examination are situated only in the cities and some large towns, Central Government employees are now far more widely dispersed.

6. There can be no question of setting up schools with common syllabus and media of instruction exclusively for sons and daughters of the Central Government employees. Such schools, if they come into existence, must be open to all, just as the Cambridge Certificate schools are ; and unlike the latter their fees should be moderate. We think that such schools are needed in the interest of the Central Government employees as well as of other floating population in the country, and we trust that the growth of such schools will be encouraged.

7. We further recommend extension of the railways' scheme for setting up hostels to meet the needs of other Central Government employees also. The Railways' scheme provides for establishment of 12 hostels, 3 in Hindi speaking areas and one each in the other linguistic regions, providing accommodation in all for about 1450 students. Accommodation would be available to children of employees drawing salaries not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem, at concessional lodging and boarding charges, the extent of the concession being reduced with higher salary slabs, and full charges being levied from those whose salary exceeds Rs. 300. The non-recurring cost is estimated to be about Rs. 25 lakhs, but the recurring costs have not yet been worked out. They are, however, not likely to be prohibitive, and the net costs can, in any case, be kept within reasonable limits by reducing the extent of the concessions. To begin with, another 12 hostels providing accommodation for some 1500 students might do. If the rates of charges which the Railways propose to levy are adopted, the average monthly concession would work out to about Rs. 35 ; and the total annual cost on this basis would be (300×35×12) Rs. 12·60 lakhs.

8. The Railways have also in operation another scheme of educational assistance. Under this scheme, when an employee is compelled to send his child or children to a boarding school away from the station at which he is posted because of absence of schooling facilities or because he is unable, for linguistic or other similar reasons, to make use of the existing facilities, he is entitled to assistance, at prescribed rates, subject to an over-riding maximum of Rs. 15 per mensem per child, and a maximum of Rs. 60 per mensem to an employee at any one time. About 8,700 children are benefited under this scheme at an annual cost of about Rs. 3 8 lakhs. We recommend that a similar scheme may be introduced also for other Central Government employees whose salary does not exceed Rs. 300 per mensem so that an employee could, if he preferred, send his children to a boarding school of his own choice. The rate of allowance being small, there is no like lihood of an employee choosing an expensive school because of the allowance. Assuming that the number of children eligible for this assistance, and the average expenditure on them, would not be appreciably higher than under the Railways' scheme, the additional annual expenditure may be of the order of Rs. 5 lakhs.

9. A demand has been made that the Government should set up, or subsidize the setting up of, schools at places where a substantial number of Central Government employees are stationed but where no schools exist at present. While we certainly do not wish to suggest discontinuance of what the Railways have been doing in this direction, the large increase in the number of primary and secondary schools that has taken place during recent years, and the further increases planned for the coming years, probably make it unnecessary for the Central Government to take special measures in this direction for the benefit of the children of their employees.

10. It has been represented that when an employee is transferred to a new place, he has usually considerable difficulty in getting his children admitted to schools. This is true: but it is impossible for the Central

Government to make an arrangement which would ensure admissions in all cases. It should, however, be possible for Welfare Officers to help in this matter ; and the Central Government could also perhaps request the State Governments to advice the school authorities to consider sympathetically applications for admission made on behalf of children of Central Government employees. A further, and perhaps a more effective, remedy would be to order that as far as practicable transfers should be timed to fit in with the commencement of the academic year.

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Hoige Bazar, MANGALORE-1.

V

THE CENTRAL SCHOOLS SCHEME

In its report submitted to Government in 1959, the Second Central Pay Commission recommended that the Central Government should encourage the growth of Higher Secondary shcools with a common syllabus and medium of instruction for the benefit of the children of Central Government employees liable to frequent transfers as well as other floating population in the country. In making this recommendation, the Commission recognised the difficulties of such employees in having uniform education for their children owing to differences in syllabus and medium of instruction in different linguistic areas and varying standards of education. To the extent that there are schools in existence which provide common syllabus and medium of instruction, the Commission considered their number and distribution to be inadequate and the cost of education high and recommended, as a measure of educational assistance, the provision of more residential and day schools with modest fees and affiliated to an all-India body. It also recommended the setting up of hostels with concessional lodging and boarding charges on a graduated rate for the benefit of Central Government employees drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 349 per month.

2. The Government of India in the Ministry of Education framed proposals for implementing the recommendations of the Pay Commission, which were considered at an inter-departmental meeting consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Education, Defence, Home Affairs, Finance, External Affairs, Law and Works and Housing, and were generally approved. The Ministry of Home Affairs suggested that children of the personnel of All-India services may also be brought within the purview of the scheme, since they also have to face similar difficulties on account of transfers.

3. While enumerating the salient features of the proposed scheme for approval of the Cabinet, the Ministry of Education *inter-alia* stated that "the schools besides serving the specific objective of meeting the needs of the Defence personnel and the Central Government servants liable to transfer, will constitute a valuable instrument of national integration."

Cabinet approval was specifically sought to the following proposals :

(*i*) The principle of Central Governmnnt establishing schools with common medium of instruction and syllabus to meet the needs of

the Defence personnel, the Central Government employees, the personnel of All-India services, and others who are liable to transfer from place to place.

(*ii*) Immediate steps being initiated for the establishment by the Central Government of about 100 schools on the basis of proposals framed in this regard.

(*iii*) The general policy of encouraging the establishment by the State Governments and private authorities of schools with common syllabus and medium of instruction.

The Union Cabinet approved the scheme on the 20th November, 1962.

Objects of the Scheme

4. The main features of the scheme of Central Schools are as follows :—

(*i*) The Schools are established at places having sizeable concentration of Central Government employees including Defence personnel.

(*ii*) The Schools cater, in order of priority, to the needs of Defence personnel, Central Government employees, All-India Service officers and others floating population.

(*iii*) The medium of instruction is Hindi and English and a common syllabus and text books are followed by all the Schools.

(*iv*) The Schools prepare pupils for the All-India Higher Secondary Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

(*v*) The Schools are intended to be partly residential in character, having some good features of a public school without raising the cost of education.

(*vi*) The quality of teaching is kept reasonably high by an appropriate teacher-pupil ratio and provison of a suitable proportion of teachers with high qualifications.

(*vii*) The Schools are expected to have their own building, and for this, existing suitable buildings, wherever available, are secured, and new buildings, where essential, are constructed on austerity standards.

(*viii*) The management and property of the Schools vests in an autonomous Central Schools Organisation set up for running and administering the Scheme.

Education upto class VIII is free in the Central Schools. Tuition fee at Rs. 6, Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 is chargeable from students of classes

IX, X and XI respectively. A pupils fund at Re. 1 per month in class I-V and Rs. 2 per month in class VI-XI is also charged. Scheduled Castes/Tribes students are exempted from payment of tuition fees. No tuition fee is charged from children of teachers employed under the scheme.

Implementation of the Scheme

5. With a view to give a practical shape to the scheme formulated by the Ministry of Education and approved by the Cabinet, a series of inter-departmental meetings were held by the Ministry of Education with the representatives of the Ministries of Defence, Finance, Home Affairs and Works and Housing on 20-12-1962, 26-3-1963 and 23-8-1963. During the course of these meetings important issues like (*i*) selection of places for opening new Central Schools in the first flight, (*ii*) taking over of existing schools, (*iii*) the scheme of studies for the Central Schools, (*iv*) pattern of fees to be charged, (*v*) phasing and re-phasing of the scheme of establishment of schools, (*vi*) hostels, (*vii*) land and buildings policy etc., were discussed at length and policies framed. A decision to set up a Central Schools Society as an autonomous body was also taken in the meeting held on 23-8-1963.

6. As a first step towards implementation of the Scheme, 20 Regimental Schools (already functioning) at places having large concentration of service personnel, were taken over as Central Schools during the academic year 1963-64. The following table shows the number of Kendriya Vidyalyas set up in the country since the launching of the Scheme :—

Year	*No. of Vidyalayas apened*
1963-64	20
1964-65	34
1965-66	35
1966-67	21
1967-68	8
1968-69	...
1969-70	4
Total	122

A complete list of Kendriya Vidyalayas in existence as on 31-3-70 is given at the end of this Appendix.

7. Hostel facilities are available in the Kendriya Vidyalayas at the following places :

Pachmarhi	Bareilly (JRC)
Madras (IIT)	Landsdowne

Nagpur	Fatehgrah
Kirkee	Meerut Cant. (SRC)
Bombay (IIT)	Bangalore (ASC)
Bikaner	Ferozepur

The hostels are run on a no profit no loss basis.

Setting up of Central Schools Organisation

8. The Scheme, as approved by the Cabinet, had envisaged that the management and property of the Central Schools should be transferred to an outonomous body which would receive grants from the Government of India. In pursuance of this and also the recommendation of the Inter-departmental Committee (*vide* para 5 above), the Central School Organisation (since renamed as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan) was registered as an autonomous body under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on the 5th December, 1965.

LIST OF KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS

(as on 31st March 1970)

ANDHRA PRADESH

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Mohammadi Lines, Golconda, Hyderabad-8.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Picket, Secunderabad-3.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Trimulgherry, Secunderabad-15.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), K. T. Road, P.O. Tirupati, Dt. Chittoor.

Kendriya Vidyalaya. (Central School), Vishakapatnam-7.

ASSAM

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Gauhati-1.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Choladara Road, P. O. Jorhat. Dt. Sibsagar.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Shillong-3.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Tura, Assam Hills.

Kendriya Vidyalaya , (Central School), Jowai, Assam Hills.

BIHAR

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Bokaro Steel City, Bokaro.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Dinapore Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Gaya.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Jawahar Nagar, P. O. Sutihara, Dt. Muzaffarpur.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Anisabad, Patna-2.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), P. O. Hinoo, Ranchi

GUJARAT

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Delhi Chakla, Ahmedabad-1.

Lala Lajpatrai Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Lala Lajpatrai (Central School), Saroj Bungalow, Baroda-1.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Air Force Station, Jamnagar-3.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), A. S. Chowdhury High School Building, Kasturba Road, Rajkot.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Dehlavi Road, Mohmed Manzil, Majoora Gate, Nanpura, Surat-1.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

HARYANA

Kendriya Vidyalaya, No. 1, (Central School No. 1) Ambala Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2, (Central School No. 2), Air Force Station, 16, Najumdar Lines, Ambala Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School) N. H. IV, Faridabad.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Jhajjar.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Gandhinagar, Jammu.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Srinagar.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Udhampur.

KERALA

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Calicut-1.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Naval Base, Cochin—4

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Ernakulam—5.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Pattam, Trivandrum—4.

MADHYA PRADESH

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School). Air Force Station, Amla.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Professors' Colony, Vidya Vihar, Bhopal—2.

Kendriya Vidyalaya. (Central School), Shakti Nagar, Gwalior—2.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Race Course Road, Indore—3.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Vidyanagar G. C. F. Estate, Jabalpur.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Pachmarhi.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Opp. Parade Hanuman Mandir, Saugor Cantt.

MADRAS

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Air Force Station, Avadi, P.O. I.A.F., Madras—55

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi, Madras—54.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Indian Institute of Technology. Madras—36.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Tambaram I.A.F., Madras—46.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Adarsh Central School), 24 Royapettah High Road, Madras—14.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Red Fields, Coimbatore—18.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Madurai—9.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Tennur, Tiruchinappalli—1.

MAHARASHTRA

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Nagarwala Road Camp, Ahmednagar.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Ordnance Estate, P. O. Ambernath, Dt. Thana.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, No. 1, (Central School No. 1), Holiday Camp, Colaba, Bombay—5.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, No. 2, (Central School No. 2.), Colaba, Bombay—5.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School). Powai Bombay—76.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Station Headquarters, Dehu Siding.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Devlali.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o I. N. S. Shivaji, Lonavla, Dt. Poona.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), C/o Bombay Engineer Group, Kirkee, Poona—3.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Highland Drive Road, Seminary Hill, Nagpur—1.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Artillery Centre. Nasik Road Camp.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Khadakvasla N. C. Poona—4.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Headquarters Southern Command, Poona—1.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Air Force Station, Lohgaon Poona—6.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Pulgaon Camp, District. Wardha.

MYSORE

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School). A. S. C. Centre (South), Bangalore—7.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Post Box No. 1507, Hebbal Bangalore—6.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Hospital Town West Jalahalli, Bangalore—15

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Malleswaram, Bangalore—3.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School). M. E. G. and Center, Post Bag 371, Bangalore—1.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Kannada Primary Boys School, No. 16, Hosur, Hubli—21.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Mangalore Harbour Project, Panambur, Mangalore.

ORISSA

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Berhampur—3. Dt. Ganjam.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Unit No. 1, New Capital Road, Bhubaneswar.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), P. O. Puri.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Sambalpur.

PUNJAB

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Air Force Station Adampur (Jullundur).

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Ferozepur Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Air Force Station, Halwara, Dt. Ludhiana.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Jullundur Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Pathankot.

RAJASTHAN

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Alwar.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Bikaner.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur—4

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Air Force Flying College, Jaipur.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Kota—1.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Pratapnagar Udaipur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Kendriya Vidyalaya, No. 1, (Central School No. 1), C/o Air Force Station, Agra—8.

Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2. (Central School No. 2), Grand Parade Road, Agra Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Babina Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Jat Regimental Centre, Bareilly Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya. (Central School), C/o A.S.O. School, Bareilly Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), P. O. New Forest Dehra Dun.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Survey of India Colony, Hathibarkala, Dehra Dun.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Eajpur Regimental Centre, Fatehgarh.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Indian Institute of Technology, P. O., I. I. T, Kanpur.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Air Force Station, Chakeri, Kanpur.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Jhansi Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Garhwal Rifles, Lansdowne.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o A.M.C. Centre, Lucknow Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Manauri, Dt. Allahabad.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Seth B. R. Poddar Estate, Mathura Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), C/o Sikh Regimental Centre Meerut Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Punjab Regimental Centre, Meerut Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Dogra Regimental Centre, Meerut Cantt.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), C/o Kumaon Regimental Centre, Ranikhet, Dt. Almora.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Bengal Engineer Group and Centre, Roorkee,

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Banaras Hindu University Campus, Varanasi.

WEST BENGAL

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), P. O. Bengal Enamel Palta, Barrackpore, 24 Parganas.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Station Commander H. Q. Calcutta Sub-Area. Fort William, Calcutta—21.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), C/o Station Commander, No. 5 Wing Air Force, Kalaikunda.

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), P. O. Panagar, Dt. Burdwan.

A & N ISLANDS

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Port Blair.

CHANDIGARH

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central Schaol), Sector 28/C, Zone No. 2, Chandigarh.

DELHI

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Kandhar Lines, Delhi Cantt. —10

Kendriya Vidyalaya. (Central School), Sector III, Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi—22.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Greater Kailash Road, Andrews Ganj East, New Delhi

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Tagore Garden, New Delhi.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Gole Market, New Delhi.

HIMACHAL PREDSH

Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jakoo Hill, Near Ashoka Hotel, Simla—1.

MANIPUR

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Johnstone School Building. Imphal.

PONDICHERRY

Kendriya Vidyalaya, (Central School), Pondicherry.

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